Wilmington Journal.

# Professional and Business Cards.

W. P. KENDALL, & CO. COX, RENDALL, & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS, No. 11 & 12, North Water St.
Oct. 24th. 1-61.

9-tf

ALEXANDER OLDHAM, WILMINGTON, N. C. con and other Country Produce.

"WALKER MEARES. RUGGIST AND APOTHECARY. No. 45 Market Street. full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, air Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, andreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.

WITCH ARE IS, LIPPING. ., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilming-

constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT,

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. PAINTS\_PAINTS.

Linseed Oil. Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. Forsale whole ale and retail. by W. H. LIPPITT, Feb. 16. Druggist & Chemist.

### Wanted.

r, and to be attached to Edmondston's Battalion. In my absence apply to A. Lamont, Wilmington, N. C.

April 4th, 1962.

N. H. FENNELL.

176-5t\*

### For Sale and to Let.

Wilmington. These lands are principally

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.)

performance of their duties in the future as will keep right the fame they have so nobly won under his

WARWICK HOUGH, Adjutant General of Missouri. HEADQUARTERS MISSOURI STATE GUARD, 1 Des Arc, Ark., April 8th, 1862.

commission which your patient endurance, your de-

to leave us now, but to go with us wherever the path of

men who met the enemy at Carthage, at Oak Fort Scott, at Lexington, and in numberless that the men who fought so bravely and so norn-that the unpaid soldiery of Missouri, so many victories, and after so much suffering, unequal to the great task of achieving the indepen-Soldiers! I go but to mark a pathway to our homes.

STERLING PRICE.

For the Journal. Personal Experiences in Lincolndom

No. 14. \* recently published in the Journal and other papers, commenting both pro and con upon the authority vested | carrying on business as a wool carder and miller. Prompt attention given to the sale of Cotton, Flour, Ba- to criticise this authority in any of its features or bear- same downy protection he kept his bottle; sometimes ings, but simply to show how men are situated in such It is a matter of the last importance, and in no way ofoverlook, and confine our remarks simply to the effects. When we travelled thro' the counties of Estill, Owsley, Breathitt, Perry and Letcher, in the mountain region attention of Physicians is especially called to the of Eastern Kentucky, so rarely did we see any fire Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, unery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and the disaffected counties, to disarm all the population in red hair furzed all over his head, and almost concealing ONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line going on among these mountains for Marshall and most ordorous pair of real beetle crusters protruded; be to Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put urged to join the camps and bring with them their shot at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y. their place. These men gave up their guns, pistols and ammunition, and men were sent from the various camps, even after this to hunt up what few were still left among the farmers. By and by, compelled by the fortunes of war, these camps were broken up and the regiments | Foxtail's advent) to prevent this man Gabusing the unarmed population with perfect impunity, while the resident traitors lorded it with a high hand. And further, the effect on many of these simple minded mountaineers was very bad. They could not conceive how the great South could be so bare of arms, and they thought the government were treating them badly, and RECRUITS WANTED to fill up the then abandoning them to the Lincolnites. So unusual SHE DRAGOONS, a company now forming for the was the report of fire arms, that one morning when we discharged our pistol in a friendly settlement, where, in several days journey we had not seen a gun, for they were all with the army, the report alarmed the whole valley for miles, causing the women to ride up to our host's house to find out what the trouble was, the men, THE subscriber desires to purchase a number of YOUNG NEGROES, boys and girls, for which he will cive the full market rates.

one having such property to dispose of had better the property to have the trouble was, the men, fearing treachery, dare not come. At present the position of our State does not present a parallel, but who can the property to dispose of had better the property to the property the property the property to the property It is a consummation we devoutly pray may be averted, reseas having such property to dispute the first state of the first st against disaster, just as the prudent mariner, when wind and weather favor most, busies himself overhauling, mending, splicing and preparing against the first stom that may overtake him. We have seen it asserted, again and again, that now government had THE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to move to his late purchase arms sufficient for every emergency. This is either true arms sufficient for every emergency. from Wilmington, containing over five hunbest quality Pea Nutt land. About half do honestly think that it is high time, not only to stop, now under cultivation. Also, a small but to punish the publishers of such falsehoods—they capital," or would draw off their government, their armies, ordnance and munitions of war from Richmond and Norfolk. t quality from Nutriand. About hair under cultivation. Also, a small ying in front of said place, on the main dington. These lands are principally interested at the press gagged, as in the North, we do earnestly wish and oysters—orfor making of the press gagged, as in the North, we do earnestly wish and to be as desirably located as any to be a clear, a portion of is in the threes of second childbirth,—we would see her heir to truth and honesty. Falsehood ought to be ferrited best for boiling heir to truth and honesty. Falsehood ought to be ferrited armed with, perhaps, five hundred guns, including a large proportion of the heaviest pieces from the great magazine ace would do well to examine ty, the utter want of truth in Northern journalism; do of the Norfolk Navy Yard. not, we beseech, let us, in any degree, imitate their example. We have strayed widely and must return.

By degrees we were brought to understand the extent and enormity of our crimes. We were, according to some, a rebel officer in Jenkin's cavalry; and our clothes, 1862, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for heard others tell of our shouting out on the levee for as the Executor of the late Jeff. Davis, and huzzaing for the Southern Confedera cy. Loeb Moore paid us a very condescending visit : aving claims against said testator, are notified to present | we detested the very presence of this fat, sleek and prescribed by law, or this notice will greasy renegade, for he was at first a professedly strong, out and out Southern rights man; but like a numerous class of men, just so soon as Lincolnism prevailed, he turned his coat, and was so desperately loyal, that, as long as him to be a Colonel; but when there was a prospect of soldier's work, suddenly his business assumed gigantic proportions, swallowed up the mushroom patriotism and what we were detained a prisoner for. "You are accusless you take the oath, you will be shot, just as sure as I now tell you." We do not know whether he expected us to fall down and supplicate his gracious pardon or not. We simply told him neither Nelson nor he had

the oath" not only covers every sin, but is so wonderful since recovered a number of those gues at Cape Hatteras, in its cosmetic properties that it makes the white man black and the black man white! Some of our guards, Columbus and Island No. 10. Bad we recaptured Norfolk, too, who professed, and no doubt did feel, a sort of friendship for us, entreated us to take this wonderful as we might easily have done at any time between August and December last, we should have had very few of type of the second friendship for us, entreated us to take this wonderful versation took place one evening between a squad of officers who came to visit the spy. One of them, a cap. tain, remarked that if we were a good Union man we could not object to being put to a little temporary inconvenience. (Refreshingly cool, was it not?) We ought and majestic streams of our beloved Missouri rather to be well pleased at baving so good an opportunity to more certainly restore you to your nity to prove our loyalty. We nearly threw our audience into fits by assuring them that we were not a Union man, and never expected to be one. Oh, you should have seen the pious horror depicted on the faces of those you acknowledge being a rebel. Not necessarily so, we replied; authentic history informs us of other known lead, till we shall have conquered a peace, countries besides these United States, and that they are sagely presumed to have inhabitants, who have been known occasionally to wander even so far as into these States. But some of them declared, were we British, French or German, Nelson did'nt care a d-n, we calls upon you to rally once more in her which these gentry in buttons, with their straps, oak seue her forever from the terrible thrall- leaves, and spread Eagles in silver and gold looked at milliners! Because, forsooth soldiers were such things, just met with a signal everthrow beyond we were deliberately told we had no right to wear fancy the Mississippi. Now is the time to end this unhappy colored flamel travelling shirts and eyelet laced boots! war. If every man will but do his duty, his own roof The rebels wore an uniform something in color resembwill shelter him in peace from the storms of the coming ling our travelling suit, and we had no right to wear such an one! We told them we not only had a right Let not history record that the men who bore with to study our own ideas of taste in dress, but would do it, and if we fancied having a vest made out of a secession flag we should have it! O tempora! O Mores! we nummer, and the trosts and snows of a Missouri winter; had capped the climax now, fairly, as we might say, put our foot in it, and believed nothing short of instant anspared for future experience in Lincolndom.

Our friend, the Captain, had been very much puzzled what to make of us. He questioned and cross-questioned, butfall to no purpose. Finally he candidly confessed, that altho' ours was "a very good story, and very well told," and might be all true, he did not believe it; and statement made as to any achievement by our troops, concluded by saying that with our address, appearance | whilst it exposes the whole country to ridicule and conand information we were just such as he should fancy a tempt as a nation given to gasconade—not say false-NORTH CAROLINA STATE Convention—Thirtythree members of this venerable body made their appearance in the Capitol last Monday, shook hands,
tried to run the blockade and repaired to their lodgings. It had not been ascertained whether a quorum
would be present, when we went to press yesterday.

State Journal, 23rd inst.

And information we were just such as he should fancy a
model Southern spy. He solaced his conscience, for his
future robbery upon this hypothesis, we presume! We
and information we were just such as he should fancy a
model Southern spy. He solaced his conscience, for his
future robbery upon this hypothesis, we presume! We
are disposed to draw the portrait of our "Home
quotations:

Guard." First let us take the Captain, who was very
much pleased with the temporary distinction conferred
upon him, treated us very respectfully,—nay deferentially, and was fully convinced of our being a victim. He

No. 1 (8 oz.) Osnaburgs.

The utility of these articles was made manifest by
none of our own troops on the battle-field. Discovering
future robbery upon this hypothesis, we presume! No.

Argusta Factors Goods.—The demand for Augusta Factory Goods is greater than the supply. The following are
quotations:

The utility of these articles was made manifest by
none of our own troops on the battle-field.

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Argusta Factors Goods are disposed to draw the portrait of our "Home
to remove the mail-vest
are disposed to draw the present plants and applied it for the protection of his own person.—

A few moments afterward he was struck full in the left
before the protection of the mail of

was of French extraction, born in Virginia, very illiterate, yet boastful among his fellows, his great hobby being the number of States and Cities he had visited in We are induced to digress somewhat from the even bis dual capacity of flat boatman and stock driver. He tenor of our experiences, by reason of several articles was never quite drunk and never quite sober,-a short thick set, swarthy, bald headed man was T. J. Pin Mr. W. S. Ash, to collect all the private arms in the always carried a huge horse pistol buckled round his State, "peacably if he can, forcibly if he must." It is | waist, which he usually stowed under his pillow at night. neither our intention, nor within the scope of these notes, (he was our companion day and night) and under the by the reddening of his purple nose and the peculiar times as the present, when deprived of their fire arms. twinkle of his eyes, we could tell he was drunker than usual, and at such times be composed himself on the bed. fected by the reasons for such a step. The causes we He denied ever sleeping day or night, he just shut his eyes and snored. The character, however, was a fellow called N --- G --- His peculiarities were-never being sober, cursing louder, bragging more and fighting oftener, than any man in the county. He was the first arms among the Southern rights men, that it amounted broggart we ever found a fighter. He was the terror to almost a disarming; and Lincoln's schedule could of all, the cock of the yard. His ostensible occupation not have been better carried out, for all practical pur- was a saw mill, but his actual, drinking and swaggering, poses, than if he had himself appropriated the fire arms. ard a spice of gambling. He was a study for a painter; any known or suspected degree infected with secession his face, a pair of keen, restless and bloodshot eyes, with tendencies, and to make the retaining of any arms an immense, shaggy brows, a yawning gulf for a mouth, offence in law, but Union men, whether sincere or not, garnished with a few stumps. His clothes very much going on among these mountains for Marshall and most ordorous pair of real beetle crushers protruded: be other Southern leaders, men could be got, but govern- wore a pistol in each pocket of his pantaloons, the butts ment could not arm them, consequently recruits were sticking out, a dirk in his bosom and a double barreled shot gun constantly in his hand, a capacious canteen guns, rifles and pistols, and also every man who could slung around his shoulders, not for water, which he rarely borrow his neighbour's to do so, and under the promise used, but for whiskey, while on his head he wore a fox of having them returned as soon as government supplied skin cap with the brush for a rlume. The fellow thought no more of life than if he had the giving and taking of they called Southern rights men who had taken the scattered hither and thither. Now mark the sequel,— ing him; the poor old fellow was frightened out his so as to press down heavily only on the beneficiaries of days before his dissolution. small squads of Lincolnites, at pleasure, roamed the wits. He had been released and was on his way home the war, and press gently on those who have been pecu whole country over, stealing whatever they fancied, and when this regulator met him and swore he would ly injured. Another of our guards, a great fat drayman, from the dire oppression of future taxation. called S. McB., the same who assisted the lady with her piano at Guyandotte, was a good natured fellow, reputed coward, and laughed much at for attempting to shoot a cow when he was on picket duty; he did shoot a dog another night, thinking it a man, but the joke was turned on at daylight; he was the only one who did not drink; he wanted us to have fair play, as he mostly laboring men, except one, a very well informed man, formerly mate in the New Orleans steamboat flade. Foxtail had a very offensive manner of making himself at home, shuffling off his shoes, coat and vest, steaming by the fire, and almost sickening us with his effluvia.

> From the Philadelphia Inquirer, 18th inst. Yorkiown and Norfolk .- The Rebellion in a New

From the evacuation of Manassas down to the advance of General McClellan's army upon Yorktown, it was consider- war an intense and consuming passion. arrested at Yorktown by a formidable opposing army, rendered doubly strong by lines of redoubts and intreachments extending across the peninsula from river to river, and Bow's Review thus urges the following difficulties:

perate struggle for the defence of Richa d. If they are defeated Richmond and Norfolk will doubtless be precipitately abandoned, as Nashville and Columbus were with the the way to Richmond will be opened to cur army, and Norfolk will be in a position to be easily turned. All these contile country would fade away like snow before the sunshine which, throughout the rebellious South, will follow the loss of Richmond, are thoroughly understood by the rebel leaders, and hence we may with good reason anticipate the most desperate struggle of the vear for the possession of Yorktown, and the most decisive issue in its results.

In this connection, looking at the extensive and formidate here are the recessary transportation not cost to go into the heart of the last consequence to the last consequence to the for these formidable defences thrown up across the York peninsula, and for the in mense army discovered behind them on the approach of General McClellan. We think we have here evidence enough to show, first, that the rebel tion of the plans and movements of our armies; and sec-ondly, that Gen. McClellan, with forces which we expect will be sufficient for the work, is charged with the duty of defeating the rebels in a position where they are better de-fended and in greater force than in any other position which sula, somewhat unsafe to our wooden transports and gun-boats. All this results from the continued occupation of

vided for the surrender to the rebels of the Norfolk Navy Yard, its immense stores of ammunition, its two or three any right to make us take the oath, and we would not do it. "Well sir, I have told you the alternative, and I wish you good day." We are told that charity covereth a multitude of sins, U but this thing called "taking the ammunition magazines, and those two or three thousands the continuous and please of artillery, with our hurried abandonment of Norfolk fall into the presence of the latter. The fact that the South had two or three armed cruisers affoat, produced in all the commercial communities of the North a wonderful amount of consternation. The Jeff Davis and the Sumter struck

overwhelming bombardment? We cannot answer this ques-tion. We turn over the inquiring reader to Mr. Secretary Well es, who can, perhaps, give us as good a reason for his "masterly inactivity" in this matter as for the late escape of the rebel steamer Nashville from Beaufort. In any event, it cannot be denied that our neglect of Norfolk has given birth to that rebel mouster, the Merrimac, and that the Merrimac, while she remains intact and affort, is worth an error of fifty thousand men in the defence of Verktown army of fifty thousand men in the defense of Yorktown, preventing, as she does, any naval diversion on our part in

the James river in support of General McClellan. In conclusion, this siege of Yorktown, under all the circumstances attending it, puts a new phase upon the rebel-on. Our general advance is suddenly arrested, and the hottest work of the campaign is face to face before us. Nor is it very encouraging in this aspect of the war to find that Gen. McClellan, with a formidable enemy in front, is still subject to a "fire in the rear" from our maignant and intrigueing abolition politicians anxious for his defeat. We must, therefore, be patient and trust to the skill of McClellan, the bravery of his troops, and a wise co-operation of the administration, to make Yorktown the scene of the jonary dream. In vain shall we sigh for foreign nowcrowning victory of the war. A terrible struggle at that point is inevitable; and while the careful preparations of Gen. McClellan are now fully justified by the obstacles be-fore him, they put to rest all those late abolition fabrications, that his plans were so contrived that when he did move from the Potomac he could move forward to Rich-mond without finding anything on his line of march but Qua-

the Boston Daily Advertiser is disgusted with the grandiloquence of the dispatches which have been sent over the wires in regard to the battle at Winchester. That journal has the audacity moreover, to characterize one statement as "absurd," and to wish that the censor of the telegraph would "cut short some of this bombast." Nay, more: the Advertiser is rapidly degenerating into scepticism. It begins actually to doubt the truth of these "war bulletins," declaring that this same bumtast " has been kept up so systematically as to discredit even authentic information, and to throw a doubt upon every

From the Augusta, (Geo., Constitutionalist. Aggressive Warfare.

The devastation perpetrated by the enemy, wherever his armies have advanced into our territory, has exasperated the Southern people almost to phrenzy, and has produced a burning cesire for the retaliative policy.—
It is very plain that thus far the Southern people have felt infinitely more than their enemies the destructive horrors of war. We have been disappointed in the extent of the evils to the material interests of the North which we had credulously hoped would result from this stupendous conflict. Vainly have we waited to hear the howl of distress from famishing thousands in their commercial and manufacturing cities. Vainly have we listened for the crash that was to overwhelm in ruin and bankraptcy their commercial marts and their great shipping interests. That these have suffered in a greater or less degree, is undeniable. But in many particulars the blow has been palliated, if not compensated, by the vast Government expenditures, and by the new industries they have stimulated, and by the adaptation of manufacturing and commercial capital to the changed condi tion of affairs. Enormous fortunes have sprung into existence under the fostering patronage of a corrupt Government, and associated capital, that had prospered in peaceful days under the unfair operation of the protective system, has become bloated into still huger proportions by means of jobs and contracts to supply the immense consumption of a state of war. All this has been done by the credit of the Government, and not, as yet, by the process of transferring money from the pro- sponse from the friend and collaborator of duc's of one set of citizens to those of another. The Washington living and one of the pioneers oppressive results of this extravagant and wasteful process are yet to come when the taxes are to be levied, and the people are called upon to contribute directly to the expenses of this prodigal Government. Then, property holders, and business men, and consumers of the ne- fast sinking to its ebb, and when the falterit under his own control. One of the "sworn men," as cessaries of life, without distinction, whether they have ing body refused to support the weight of been making or losing money, will begin to realize oath, who was roomed with us for three days, (before the sore financial weight of this infamous war. No system of taxation, however ingenious, can be adjusted niary sufferers from the outset. A bankrupt law will kill him if he dared leave the town. During our sojourn relieve the insolent from the crushing weight of obligahe was in several free fights, and some men got serious tions contracted before the war, but cannot relieve them read your speech with the deepest interest

But with all this, the North, instead of presenting a picture of wide spread ruin and distress, is enjoying to its source, and points out the means of comparative quiet and prosperity. Remote from scenes of carnage, it knows of war chiefly from the reports of clearness, without passion. It appeals to the newspapers and the debates of the Federal Congress. Now and then a community is saddened by the story of a bloody battle in which it loses some of its not perhaps be so much praised as some gunpowder," and fit for little else.

sole alternative. A writer in the last number of De-

of the enemy's country?

enemy's country. The objections at all events do not

Such measures would appease in part the Southern craving for retribution upon a maglignant foe, and teach But our object now, is to invite attention to the policy indicated by the title of the article from which we

quote, "SHALL WE HAVE A NAVY?" It is full late in the day to ask this question. It should have been loudly asked in the outset, and promptly answered by our Government in the affirmative. It is not yet too late to respond now in the same way. There ability, except this, to raise the blockade of our ports even partially. If the Southern Confederacy had set afloat twenty such vessels as the Sumter at the outset, housend pieces of artillery, and the fleet of a dozen vessels | the war would now have been much nearer its close .-The commerce of the North as its most vu nerable kind, and on a larger scale, it is hardly extravagant to say that the enemy, ere this, would have been brought to a peaceful frame of mind. What the United States not be too late to effect something in this way. What Northern commerce feel the sore effects of aggressive war. For every devastated hamlet on the Southern border, a Yank e vessel should be made to sink beneath argosy of richly freighted ships should yield their cargoes and then go down forever. Why have the California steamers been allowed so long, with impunity, to en down as with palsy, the war will be felt at the North ionary dream. In vain shall we sigh for foreign pow-

> A YANKEE LIFE-PRESERVER .- A gentleman exhibited to us yesterday, a steel-lined vest, taken from a Federal officer who was killed in the late battle. It is an excellent specimen of Yankee ingenuity, and admirably adapted for the purpose intended-a bullet, sword, or bayonet-proof protection to the upper portion of the body in battle. Although of considerable weight,

From the Mobile Register. A PRECIOUS RELIC.

Through the courteous attention of a friend we are enabled to lay before the readers of the Mobile Sunday Register a letter. which from the name of the writer and that of the recipient as well as from its contents will be perused with interest in Jackson:every section of the country. To the best of our knowledge this letter has never been published, and as we print it from the autograph we can vouch both for its genuiness and correctness. What grander epitaph inscribed to the memory of the lamented Paulding than this patriotic blessing to the dying Calhoun? What more fearful castigation could be administered to the leader of the Abolition cohorts than this portrait of him by one of the purest and most distinguished men of his

The speech of the great South Carolinian which called forth this earliest reof American literature, was his last and greatest effort on the political stage, uttered when the tide of his glorious life was that great mind. Mr. Paulding's letter reached him on his death bed, only a few

HYDE PARK, DUCHESS Co., March 19, 1851 MY DEAR SIR :- I have received and and attention. It traces the present crisis our reason and asks only justice. It will called it, to acquit us, if our story was correct, if not, he would help shoot or hang us! The others were character of the troops enlisted in these shoots raids. character of the troops enlisted in these bloody raids will be fulfilled, as I presume they will be upon the South, that not one in twenty of them have a stake, social or pecuniary, in the results of the war, or leave behind a family or friends to mourn their fate. A foretold the danger and pointed out the large part of those killed in battle were drones or pests, only means by which it could be avoided. and their places can be readily supplied by material as It gives me pleasure to see that you take We fortunately had some Lubin, which we used as an worthless. They are like Fallstaff's recruits, "food for the same ground, with one exception, which These facts, contrasted with the valuable lives of our I assumed in a pamphlet I had prepared finest young men in the South, the pride of their com- on the same subject, but for which I could munities, and the hope and stay of virtuous homes, have find no publisher. I was also desirous of made the desire for retaliation on the North by invasive publishing a second edition of a work of How can this be gratified? This is now a perplex- mine on slavery, now out of print, but was

> If you will permit me I will suggest to you a doubt of the policy as well as efficacy If successful, we must, after we get into the enemy's country, buy our supplies, for we could not carry them; and if we did, it would cost us as much as to buy them. I say, we should have to get supplies in one way or the other. If we undertake to quarter upon the enemy, to take subsistence without pay, it would be as with the French in the Peninsula war. As the army could not go for provisions, nature" by the fanatics. They will be but burnt flax in the fiery furnace. I menunanimity of the last consequence to the We will not here discuss the force of these objections, as it is not the purpose of this article to urge the policy of organizing an army to present the heart of the and that when such momentous interests

I cannot express the contempt and disgust with which I have to read the speech of our Senator, Seward, though it is just what I expected from him. He is one of the most dangerous insects that ever crawl- his commission as Major General of the Missouri State the most dangerous insects that ever crawi-ed about in the political atmosphere, for he is held in such utter contempt by all he is held in such utter contempt by all President, General Price has become a Major General ed of being a rebel spy, and the evidence is of such a Norfolk by the enemy, and without interruption for a whole is no conceivable plan within the compass of Southern honest men that no notice is taken of him till his sting is felt. He is only qualified position, could not, of course, retain his commission as to play the most despicable parts in the Major General of the Missouri State troops organized political drama, and the only possible way and acting as such. The Missouri State Guard have, he can acquire distinction is by becoming laid to be fully discovered and averted by President Lincoln. point of attack. The fact that the South had two or the tool of greater scoundrels than himself. Some years ago, after disgracing the State of the war, but under a new organization. General of New York as Chief Magistrate, he found until the independence of our country shall be firmly mortal terror to the beart of Yankeedom. Had the ef- his lowest depths of insignificane and obfeet been followed up by vigorous measures of the same livion, and was dropped by his own party. But the mud has been lately stirred at the very bottom of the pool, and he who went friendship for us, entreated us to take this wonderful cure all, for the story was sown broadcast over the town that we were going to be shot. A very amusing conpudent than ever. This is very often the nessee renegades, making their way to Kentucky to join Why, then has Norfolk been permitted so long to remain in possessions of the enemy, when its extemporized defences, open at the top, like those of Cape Hatteras and Port Roylar, could have been shelled out by us at any time by an and Monitor, it is not for the unprofessional to say.—

The tory stampeders consisted of six or seven hundred and Monitor, it is not for the unprofessional to say.—

The tory stampeders consisted of six or seven hundred and Monitor, it is not for the unprofessional to say.—

The tory stampeders consisted of their homes.

The tory stampeders consisted of six or seven hundred and Monitor, it is not for the unprofessional to say.—

The tory stampeders consisted of them young, robust and athletic fellows. after his crimes have been a little rusted lows. About three hundred were armed with rifles and ever may be necessary to enable the South to make by time, suddenly become an object of shot-guns; the rest with pistels, knives and rude weappopular favor of executive patronage. The ons. popular favor of executive patronage. The position taken and the principles asserted position taken and the principles asserted under command of Capt. Henry Ashby, including Capt. the waves. For every Southern town pilaged, a whole by this pettifogging rogue in his speech Gillespie's company, under command of Lieut. King. would disgrace any man—but himself.

I fear it will not be long before we of carry their tributes of gold to New York, to bolster up the North become the tools of the descend-

Northern finances, and add vigor to its every industrial energy? Until the arm of Yankee commerce is strick-most remote idea of the principles of civil ville, who had voluntarily come forward taken the as but a partial evil. As long as her commerce floats liberty and no conception of religious oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy. defiant and free, the South must remain throtled, and toleration, but the most unrelenting inintercourse with foreign nations, which is almost the tolerance. The despotism of persons is taking of kings; and the gown and the passed through here en route to Milledgeville to be connecticont have conspired to usurn the fined there. A meaner looking set of men will seldom ers to come and loose the Yankee grip upon the throat petticoat have conspired to usurp the breeches. Our freedom is in great danger of being sacrificed to texts of Scripture, and fanatical dogmas; the Twelve Tables are becoming our law, and shall be obliged to study the Pandects of Leviticus.

I fear too you will be tempted to trespass too much on your strength in defend- Here they succeeded in arresting five negroes and two padded springs reaching over the sholdier cause it to sit ing yourselves from your foes and friends. white men, who were making their way in a small boat easy upon the person, and it does not in the least impede the movement of the wearer. A ball had struck the plate on the right breast of its owner during the the plate on the right breast of its owner during the battle, causing but a slight indentation and falling harmles. He was afterwards killed by a ball in the head.—
The vest was numbered 18,383, showing that thousands of the enemy are provided with similar articles. We are advised, also, that one of the prisoners captured was found to have one of them on, which fact leads us to suggest that hereafter all captives be examined.

The utility of these articles was made manifest by one of our own troops on the battle-field. Discovering a fallen enemy close to him, he removed the mail-vest

I am, my dear sir, yours, very truly. J. K. PAULDING. Hon. John C. Calhoun, &c., &c. Washington.

to the first of the helperial set and will the

# BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

GEN. LOVELL CONGRATULATES THE FORCES AT

FORT JACKSON. NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 23d, 1862. The following is an official despatch from Major General Lovell to Brigadier General Duncan, commanding Fort

"Say to your officers and men that their heroic fortitude in enduring one of the most terrific bombardments known, and the courage and skill with which they crush the enemy, whenever he dares come from under cover, attract the admiration of all, and will be recorded in history as splendid examples for patriots and soldiers. Anxious but confident families and friends are watching them, with firm reliance, based on the gallant exhibition thus far made of indomita-

success than that already experienced. "(Signed) M. LOVELL, Maj. Gen. Commanding." General Duncan's reply to Major General Lovell runs

ble courage and great military skill. The enemy will try

your powers of endurance, but we believe with no better

I have to report this morning "same upon the same."\_ The bombardment is still going on furiously. They have kept it up furiously by reliefs of their divisions. One of their three-masted gun-boats, painted grey, came above the point this morning, but was struck and retired. We are hopeful, and in good spirits, and I cannot speak in too high praise of all my officers and men. No further casualties to report. Let the people have faith and fortitude, and we will

not disgrace them. (Sigued) J. K. DUNCAN, Brig. Gen. [SECOND DISPATCH.] LATER FROM FORT JACKSON.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23d, 1862.

There was a heavy and continued bombardment all night, which is still progressing. No further casualties, except two men slightly wounded. God is certainly protecting us. We are still cheerful, and have an abiding faith in our ultimate success. We are making repairs the best we can .-Cur best guns are still in working order, but the most of them have been disabled at times. The health of the troops continues good. Twenty-five thousand thirteen-inch shells have been fired by the enemy, thousands of which have fallen in the Fort. They must soon exhaust themselves, if not

The following dispatch was received from Frot Jackson

we can stand it as long as they can. J. K. DUNCAN, Brig. Gen. Com'dg Fort Jackson. NASHVILLE NOT CAPTURED.

AUGUSTA, GA., April 24th, 1862. The Atlanta Commonwealth says that a gentleman states that Gen. Kirby Smith was at Knoxville on Friday last, and there is no truth in the capture of Nashville by his forces. The Federals are still in possession of Huntsville.

Gen. Beauregard's Address to the Army. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, ) CORINTH, MISS., April 16.—Soldiers of the Army of the West: You have bravely fought the invaders of your soil two days in his own position; fought your superior in numbers, in arms, in all appliances of war. Your snecess has been signal: his losses have been immense. cutnumbering yours in all save personal worth of slain. You drove him from his carm, to the shelter, of his invaded combests.

Untoward events saved the enemy from annihilation. His insolent presence still pollutes your soil. His hostile flag still flaunts before you. There can be no peace so long as these things are. Trusting that God is with us as with our fathers, let us seek to be worthy of His favor, and resolve to be independent or perish in the struggle. to be independent or perish in the struggle.
(Signed,)
G. T. BEAUREGARD,

There are many who doubt whether McClellan's demonstration by the Peninsula is a feint or earnest, and others who conjecture that he intends to move upon us both from that and another direction. Having no means of solving this somewhat interesting problem we must be content to leave its solution to our Generals, who, we take it for granted, are on the qui vive and prepared to meet any exigency that may occur. We are dealing with any enemy thoroughly versed in all plank and paddles away in different direc- selves and our posterity depend upon the issue, and prudence as consummate as their courage, is what the country expects of its Generals.

Richmond Dispatch 23rd inst.

GENERAL PRICE.—Some misapprehension seems to exist in the public mind with reference to the recent publication of the fact that General Price had resigned in the Confederate service; and having accepted this almost without exception, followed their General into the Confederate service; and their gallant leader now 'commands the same army he has led since the commencement until the independence of our country shall be firmly established, and every enemy driven from our soil.

The Knoxville Register of the 20th inst, gives an

Capt. Bradley's company had been detailed to Big Creek Gap, to guard that pass.

The leader of the stampeders, Capt. Capps, of Grain-

ger county, was killed. Among the prisoners captured The killed and wounded among the enemy amounted

to about one hundred. P. S .- Since writing the above, these prisoners have be found in any country. The Bull Ran Yankees would make a very respectable looking party if compared with these traitors.—Atlanta Confederacy.

FROM PENSACOLA.-By a private letter from l'ensacola, we are informed that one day of last week a company of Connelly's battalion was sent over to Live Oak plantation, a point about seven miles up the river.

wealthy planter up the river. They had with them maps, drawings, papers, &c., which they designed to furnish the Yankees at Pickens.

The entire party are in irons, and it is probable that the white man will be dealt with as a spy.

Atlanta Commonwealth, 19th.

The News. At length the telegraph has removed the painful susrelief to know the worst, we hardly know whether the could have been brought to bear upon the enemy. remedy be not about as bad as the disease. At least

fortune. It as a heavy blow, a grave misfortune. or the prestige of the thing, could not adare no doubt aware themselves. The re- left in the Fort. lew Orleans, if attempted to be held during the sum- rendered as above. a cotton port, but that is not cotton, and ing mortar batteries were more distant. market, and the process of "forcible the day of the attack. English, open robbery, although a nt, will be found, on trial, to turn as a commercial speculation, re-Mr. Butler with no adequate re-

is the most serious evil, cutting off, least, the vast stretch of Texas, Arnfederacy, and laying open the navi-Muents, together with many small umerable bayous, lakes and cuts.-

et in the Southern Atlantic States se in the price of sugar, as neartions were west of the Mississock of the past year had been deto an unusual extent, by the dif-

rave one ; on the contrary we have Let us now look at the nemy give him the opportunity of pening trade by the mere openmust be ruinous, etc., etc. Possibly ties are already in possession :--

ch will depress the spirit of our ery much need dash. John Morgan usly less because of his greats as daring as anybody, than be-

dream should happen to come racular to do honor to Delphos are us that great events are at hand, a certain negro, whom they afterwards did secure.

war much farther north, and destroy unded upon the fall of New Orleans. out in a sail boat, going to the vessel outside. ommand, for of the dedails connected here, I will take pleasure in giving you the facts as they

olé, as being official, leave things at New dead lock, which it will puzzle the Comse name ends with "gut," to relieve. Apparently the Federal fleet is about as bad off as the ity of New Orleans. Commodore Farragut is in the the man who held the bear by the ears, and lear of the bear than the bear was of him,

is as yet one of doubtful safety, and Comrragut has not solved the doubt. Transports with supplies and troops cannot pass, and vandalism itself will not justify the shelling of a city which has been

evacuated by its troops, and which cannot be occupied. THE N. C. State Convention, we understand, has cre- Lieutenant; George Huggins, Third Lieutenant. ated the office of Lieutenant Governor, and provided as we are informed, that the Governor elected at the coming election in August next, shall take his seat in Septem- company officers elected, we will publish them. ber, until which time Governor Clark will occury the Executive Chair.

We have the following details of this event which Fort, and behind very high sand-banks, which prevented their being seen by the garrison until the fire was pense under which we have labored for some days past. To opened. After ten hours fire of shot and shell the Fort the reports which the telegraphic column contains we was breached and completely torn to pieces. The fleet the part of the military authorities; and if the last would refer our readers. It has been said that anything outside did no damage whatever to the Fort. Most of chance for averting the severe disaster at New Orleans is preferable to suspense. Perhaps it is, but if it be a the guns in the Fort were disabled, including all that be lost, that it will prove to have been lost through this

Under these circumstances Col. White surrendered we do know the worst. Let us look the thing fairly the Fort with the honors of war, the officers retaining in the face. Let us not attempt to disguise from our- their side arms. All the baggage of the officers and selves the force of the blow-the extent of the mis- men was saved. Col. White and 155 of his command was brought to the main Cape Fear Bar yesterday The fall of the noble city of New Orleans-for what- (Monday) afternoon, on board the U.S. gunboat Chipever negotiations may be pending, or whatever course pewa, where they were transferred to one of our transdesperation may prompt the civic authorities to pur- port steamers under a flag of truce. They reached town and St. Phillip and the other works stand. The fleet fall of this noble city is well calculated to cast a gloom composing the garrison were sent through the Sound,federacy. But the mere possession of New to Newbern, we presume. They are all on parole.

The loss on our side was seven killed and eighteen military objects of the invaders one iota, and wounded, two of them mortally. The latter two were

tention of that city during the summer would be sure to | P. S.—We have just learned that fire upon the Fort postilence in its direct form, sweeping off was opened at a quarter before six on Friday morning, of its northern garrison with a rapidity and that the engagement between the Fort and battefar beyond anything that war has ever ries was kept up until about 7 o'clock that evening. nagination pictured, on this continent .- | when the Fort became wholly untenable and was sur-

> will prove itself to be a poisoned ulcer | All the gups on the side of the Fort opposite to that the vitals of the North. Nor will its cap- attacked were dismounted. All but three of the guns the expectations of the captors, nor bearing upon the enemy's batteries were dismounted .deem their promises or make good their The enemy's central battery of breaching guns was ing any quantity of cotton at an early within eleven hundred yards. The right and left flank-

thing will come out of this evil. It | It turns out that the report of fifteen of our men havr or not the people of the Confederacy ing been killed in a scout undertaken some time since ecrately in earnest, if any additional against the enemy's pickets is untrue. One man only at point be needed. The people will was even wounded and none killed until Friday last,

> THE fall of Fort Macon being regarded simply as a matter of time, may add a little to the rather depressed feeling abroad, and but little, for it would seem as though little effort was made to succor it. Perhaps its position rendered that impossible, and after the fall of Newbern, it possessed no value sufficient to warrant any reat sacrifices being made to relieve it. The garrison and the arms and munitions of war is the great and real loss. The real pity is that it was not evacuated at once on the fall of Newbern, as we think it could have

> The last dispatches from New Orleans left things in such a position as renewed the suspense under -which we had been laboring for some time past, in regard to the fate of that city. Yesterday morning the Federal war vessels were in the river near the city, but without soldiers, and said to be short of supplies, and the Forts not having been taken, the transports could not pass

Since the last dispatch published in vesterday's Journal, we have received nothing by telegraph from any point at the date of this present writing, (11 o'clock a. m..) but may before going to press. We learn that yesterdate. Of course we do not state this as showing any- to be consistent, they chose Mr. Mallory. thing more than the fact that the city had not been occupied by the Federals.

In truth we are anxious to hear good news, but pre-

former worthy cotemporary of the Wilmington Herald. People like to be called by their own name, no mate greatest of all the ports, will ex- ter how humble. By the way, speaking of names—a for decisive action upon land, and gentleman lately called in to speak to us very seriously ly the costs of carrying on the about some article or correspondence which he said had from which the energies and appeared in the Journal. So it had, to be sure-in the Raleigh paper of that name. There again was an in-There are some, and those convenience. Why can't the name of a paper be copywell informed, who think righted to guard against mistakes, and save trouble?

Things on the Coast .- From Fort Macon. The following from a very obliging and trustworthy gentleman who has before favoured us with news from thern people at being sent to die on the coast between this point and Newbern, gives some d, the demand for an advance into interesting intelligence of which, no doubt, our authori-

ONSLOW COUNTY, April 25th, 1862.

MESSES. FULTON & PROE-Gentlemen:-We have very reliable information that Fort Macon has held out days against a combined attack by Burnside's land and

The guns can be easily heard at this place-ten miles above Jacksonville. Last night the bombardment lasted until after ten o'clock. The guns are now heard at long inervals. The Fort is not yet taken.

Burnside has drawd in all his pickets and marauding par-

He is also having his men and horses put aboard.

That looks as though something were in the wind. Keep a good look out about Wilmington. Respectfully yours,

WE are in receipt of a communication from the camp of the Scotland Neck Mounted Rifles, which gives some further account of the fall of Fort Macon, as stated in Monday's Journal. Our correspondent says that the enemy's own account of their loss is some four hundred and fifty. This information of course our correspondent received from what appeared to be good authority, but we cannot find that the paroled officers who arrived here have received any account of the killed or wounded of the enemy. Although the arrival of many of the prisoners here has anticipated our correspondent's letter, we are equally grateful for his attention. We give the following postscript relating to another matter which may interest our readers. We trust our friend "B." will

P. S .- It may not be amiss to give you an account of the escape of a " Union " man named David Scott, who was visited a few nights since by two of Captain Newkirk's men, who happened to have on blue overcoats, and were consequently taken for Yankees by Scott. The men humoured the joke, and soon found Scott to be a real traitor. They asked him all about the number and position of the "rebels." His informach party may hope to be the tion was found to be very correct. Scott told the men is to be concluded, the terms are he had been looking for them some time, and would take pleasure in piloting them wherever they wished to go, but charged them particularly to secure the services of

The men unfortunately made an appointment to meet Scott the next morning, (instead of making sure of him then) but he wouldn't wait for them. When they went to the place previously appointed, they saw Scott well

Whenever anything of importance takes place up

Respectfully yours,

Re-Organized. We hear that the 18th Regiment N. C. T., re-organized last week by electing the following Field Officers:

Robert H. Cowan, Col. Thomas J. Purdie, Lt. Col.

Forney George, Major. Col. Cowan at present holds the position of Lt. Col. of the 3d Regiment N. C. T.

The following are the officers of the Wilmington companies so far as we have been able to learn : Wilmington Light Infantry-Henry R. Savage, Captain

Fred. J. Moore, First Lieutenant; John J. Poisson, Secon Lieutenant ; Wm. G. Nixon, Third Lieutenant. Wilmington Rifle Guards .- John D. Barry, Captain; Wm. A. Wooster, First Lieutenant; - Bridgers, Second

German Volunteers .- Thomas W. Brown, jr., Captain. As soon as we get the full reports in regard to the

THE 30th Regiment (Col. Parker's) has re-organized for the war and re-elected all its field officers.

THE news from all quarters is meagre and unsatis factory, that from New Orleans most of all. Of course took place on Friday last, when the enemy opened fire speculation about the very peculiar character of the from strong batteries of heavy Parrot and other rifled events which have occurred there, is now too late for guns and mortars rlanted within 1,400 yards of the advice and too early for history. We may, however remark that unless the telegraphic and other reports are incorrect themselves, or are incorrectly understood, there must have been surprise, panic, and mismanagement on

New Orleans has two approaches:-One by the Mississippi, the other through Iakes Borgne and Ponchartrain. In spite of the fact that some armed steamers have succeeded in running the gauntlet past the river batteries, no army has yet found its way up the river, obedient servant, nor is it at all certain that it can, or that any supplies can be received by the enemy so long as Forts Jackson sue, we may regard that as a foregone conclusion—the at 12 o'clock last night. The remainder of the men may hold New Orleans in its power. It may do harm to private property, but it cannot "hold, occupy and possess" anything. It is like a muzzled tiger; it may rend with its claws what it is unable to devour. It properly attended to it might be made to resemble a caged tiger.

This chance (and not a bad one either,) of limiting the extent of the disaster, if not of wholly averting it, English register. Left this manned with a crew of 50 will be totally lost if there be any truth in the hurried men. She sailed on the 22d (not 19th) under sealed orevacuation of Fort Pike and the dismounting of its guns, together with the abandonment of the other works away. This would leave an open way for Butler's ly removed or ruined, and the army that was supposed to have been organized for the delense of the city having politely retired.

We do most sincerely trust that these things may turn out less unfavourable than appears on the face of them, but as they stand they look badly.

Among the things that the blockade has not shut out is "red tape." We want a blockade on red tape. We want an embargo on the circumlocution office. The the lower Southwest do not lie, then our men in charge must have lost their heads and hearts both. It is time surely, to do something; to stan1 somewhere-to see before abandoning everything, whether something may not be held. Surely, we are not so guilty that we need fly when no man pursueth, like unto a worthy militia man at the battle of Bladensburg in the last war with England, who ran without stopping clear into Baltimore, something not very far from thirty miles, and when subsequently asked why he did not look round to see if anybody was after him, answered that he did not know who was after him, but he would just be dif anybody was ahead of him.

As for the few gunboats we have left, and the not many more that we ever did have, we never could expect anything from them while the Navy Department the Montgomery Government resolved to ignore a naday afternoon or evening, a private despatch passed vy. Thinking they need have no navy, they naturally through from New Orleans direct, and of that day's thought nobody was needed as Naval Secretary, and so,

total by four, and halve that, and perhaps we may then arrive at something near the proportion of truth they Our own reports must also be taken with many grains of allowance, not that they give too much. but they frequently give too little. We do trust that they have made an error for once on the side of too much when they report the Lake Forts evacuated. The place at which General Lovell's forces are said to have been brought up, is seventy-eight miles from New Orleans.

Great events are pending in Virginia, upon which much depends, being little less than the almost immediate recovery of the whole State, or the almost immediate abandonment of it for the present. We doubt much if this can or will be much longer postponed.

Mayor Monroe will be found in our telegraph column. What immediate value could troops held in camps at Raleigh be, in the event of any artack upon the coast? How long was it after the enemy's vessels appeared in the Neusz until Newbern was attacked? Could troops have been sent down from Raleigh in time to have participated in the fight, even had the troops been then at Raleigh, and the orders been immediately issued on receipt of the news? If an attack were threatened at Wilmington, not a man from Raleigh could probably attained the summit of his aspirations. He had led his brigade in just such a charge as for many months past he get within eighty miles of us until the thing would be had so earnestly panted for the opportunity of making.—

Be had won a splendid specess. His brigade had justified all over. What earthly use can there be in keeping all the State levies away above Goldsboro', where any attempt to transport them to the coast must interfere with the transportation of General Holmes' forces? Can it

fighting by proclamation. There are arms for many of the regiments, and the regiments are organized. But we forgot. Falling back is the apparent order of the day. We trust that the levies at Raleigh are not be worth its salt, for to save its bacon, it will have sacrificed the salt where with it should be saved. It surely cannot be as reported, that these camps of instrucand all men "under authority" about the State Capi-

quires no comment. Why not promptly have these

as possible. This is not the best time in the world for

but things don't look like they ought to.

consent of the Senate, we find the following for North

Taylor.

FIGHTING AT YORKTOWN .- News has reabced us that the

enemy were vigorously bombarding Yorktown yesterday with what effect we are unable to say.—Norfolk Day Book

Possible, but far from certain.-Journal.

FOREIGN BORN CITIZENS AND MILITARY DUTY.—Judge Bowayne, of Memphis, decided a few days since in the case of two men who claimed exemption from military duty on the ground of foreign birth, that foreigners who are transient, simply passing through the country, and organize a Guerrilla Company, for service in the tath persons who remain here, who make this country their that persons who remain here, who, to use a technical term, are "domiciled," are earned to the same protection and subject to the same are indicated to the same protection and subject to the same detection and subject to the same protection and subject to the same detection and subject to the same protection and subject to the same detection and subject to the same protection and subject to the same detection and subject to the same protection and subject to the same detection and subject to the same protection and subject to the s

The following correspondence has passed between Lloyd's and the Underwriter's room of Liverpool, res-pecting the fitting out of a Confederate vessel for the capture and destruction of Federal vessels:

LLOYD's, April 3. SIR: I am directed to acquaint you that a report is which it is put forward, is believed, of a vessel having been recently fitted out at an expense of £20,000, (at what point is not known.) to cruise in the Atlantic for the express purpose of capturing and destroying all vessels bearing the Federal flag. The committee, considering it a matter of the greatest importance to all persons engaged in the trade with America, instruct me to give you notice of the fact; and to state that they will feel obliged by your instituting any inquiry in your power into the matter, and telegraphing the result, and also by your afterwards communicating by letter any information bearing on the subject. I am, sir, your

G. A. HALSTEAD, Captain, R. N.

Secretary, Lloyd's. THOMAS COURT, Esq., Underwriters' Rooms, Liverpool. The following is a copy of a dispatch received in reply to the above :

The Yorkshire, captured by Confederates, should Yorktown. The Ovieto, which left this on the 19th, is supposed to be the vessel alluded to in your letter. She left in ballast. I write you fully.

Copy of a dispatch received on the 5th of April The information you wanted was not collected last night, and a letter will be sent this evening. Steamer mentioned is understood to be for Confederates. She has ders, I believe. To the foregoing the Baltimore American adds :

The Ovieto, according to rumor, is intended for the on the Lake side of the city simultaneously with the service of the rebels in destroying Northern commerce evacuation of the city by General Lovell, who is said on the Atlantic. The Ovieto was built at Liverpool to have carried his forces some seventy-eight miles ostensibly for the Italian Government, and is consequently adapted for warlike purposes. She measures 750 tons, is capable of carrying several guns of the Forts that might have annoyed bim having been polite- represented as one of the finest and fastest vessels of her were current as to the real destination of the vessel, her sel's assistance. armament, &c.

According to some reports, the vessel had arms and by the assertion that she had not an ounce of powder nor a single gun on board, and that her bona fide destination was Palermo. Other reports are that the vessel will doubtless go to Palermo, and that she will thence panic office is also too widely open. If all accounts from proceed to Bermuda, where she will take on board the armament and ammunition specially sent there for her. federates. The Ovieto left Liverpool under sealed orto notice the perfect discipline that prevailed among the
be filled up.
9. Recruiting officers may be detailed, with the permis

Two Herses Shot Under Gen. Bragg.

James Smyley, a member of Captain R. W. Smith's cavalry company, Cocheran Dragoons, who was in the fight at Corinth, writes to his mother, April 10, as follows:

I have been on my horse for the last thirteen days, very near all the time, and am tired and worn out. We have been in the hardest fought battle that has ever been fought of this conjuent, from beginning to end, and, thank the Lord, I have escaped without receiving the slightest wound, the South. although the balls and shells flew around me thick and fast from morning till night, for two days. Our company was Gen. Bragg's body guard on the battle field; and the Gen eral says we did more good than any battalion in the fight, in rallying the troops and leading them back on the battle field. I was in a few steps of the General when he had one of his horses killed from under him, and saw him get another shot, I also saw Gen. Hindman get one killed from under him. Gen. Johnston was killed, and Gen. Gladden had one of his arms shot off. We took Gen. Prentiss prisoner, who says we whipped the best army in the world — We still have possession of the field. We took about four thousand prisoners and all of their cannon or very near it. It is said also that Gen. Buel was killed, on Monday, but I do not know whether it is so or not. We took the best battery, on Sunday, that they had, horses and all, and made them drive it to camp. They are a fine looking set of men, and well dressed. We had six or seven of our men wounded, but none severely. Charley McCary was shot in the

GENERAL PRICE IN MEMPHIS .- Gen. Sterling Price ed by a clamorous throng to the Gayoso Hotel, where, above water. in response to the continuous cheering of the multitude, he addressed them in a few words.

He said he felt deeply the compliment paid him by this demonstration, but would prefer demonstrating his gratitude to his fellow countrymen on the battle field, where he expected soon to be heard from more favorably than from the stump. The time for speech-making had passed and the time for action had arrived. He had commenced this service without men, money or munisions of war : now he could boast of a gallant band of true soldiers not inconsiderable in number and unsurpassed in valor and zeal, who would stand by him. and he by them, to the end-for weal or for woe, come when that hour may. He had returned the arms and ous features does the affair at New Orleans present to supplies he had horrowed to begin with, and still retainus, -- and we cannot help thinking of it. It has no paral- ed abudant supplies for the valorous sons of the West, won by them in the conflicts of the past for future use. lel. The correspondence between the Commodore and He expected soon to be heard from in the thundering tones of the cannon, the roar of musketry and the clash-

Gen. Price looks to be about sixty years of age-remarkably large in person, with marked dignity of de-

meanor and manly bearing. Gen. A. H. Gladden.

well merited tribute to our lamented friend, the gallant Gladden:

\* \* \* It was at this point that a great calamity fell
upon our army. That noble old chief, Gladden, had at last be that a grand panjandrum is to be kept up there to were the words which he had just exultingly uttered, when swell the consequence of that man of many offices, swell the consequence of that man of many offices, served as sudden shock and thrill of his body, as a crushing Major General, Adjutant General, Quarter Master General, Commissary General, and everything in general of the military establishment of this State? We enume-His wounded and exhausted charger, as if in conscious rate these offices with no thought of personal disrespect sympathy with his master, moved but a few steps, when the General said. "It is a serious hurt; help me down. Scott." to General Martin, but the mere enumeration itself re-His aid quickly assisted him to alight, then applying his hand to the wounded limb of his General, found that the quires no comment. Why not promptly have these left arm near the shoulder, was crushed to a jelly. An amtroops turned over to the Confederacy, or else have them bulance was called, and he was placed in it and borne to rendezvoused and equipped where they may "do the had just made a narrow escape: A grape shot had struck State some service." Outnumbered everywhere in the him directly in the eye. It was fortunately spent, and left only a contused wound.

We were then but a short distance from the scene, and

meeting the ambulance driven by Scott, galloping towards the rear, we apprehended the very casualty that had oc-curred; for Scott would never leave the side of his beloved waived his hand mournfully towards us. ran forward, and looking within the ambulance, there saw our gallant friend stretched out in intense agony-pale, faint, but still smiling with the exultation of his great victory. We followed the ambulance until it halted before Beauhis terrible avocation of amputating limbs and dressing wounds. He paused from all other labors to attend the case of our gallant General. The necessity of immediate case of our gallant General. The necessity of management amputation was quickly perceived, and the operation was performed with masterly skill and celerity. The mutilated limb still presented a dangerous aspect. It had been dreadfully contused, and the shock of such a blow must have been tion are intended as a body guard for the Convention excessively violent. The wounded hero remained at Beauregard's headquarters. On our return to the battle-field we tol and the Capital generally. Perhaps we do injustice, ry. He was a powerful looking fellow, and the horse he rode was bleeding from several wounds. It was a small but noble looking black ranger. "Is not that General Gladden's horse?" we asked. "Yes," mournfully answered the sergeant, "it is the charger of as brave a man as ever drew a sword. I was in the Crimean and Indian wars, Among the appointments of Postmasters recently made by President Davis, by and with the advice and to-day—two hundred of whom he persuaded to continue for the battle, though their time was out. I never saw any General bear himself like that little man. God grant he may get well," and the tears stealing down his swarthy cheeks attested the sincerity of the rude and honest soldier. Alas! Wilmington, Daniel Dickson; Fayetteville, James G. Cook; Raleigh, George T. Cook; Goldsboro', John Prayer of so many thousands of others in the army and throughout his beloved South should not be heeded, and after a few days of agony the heroic Gladden departed from the scene of his glory and triumphs, amid a circle of mourning friends. The President of the Southern Hights Association of Louisiana had attested the sincerity of he cause of which he had been one of the first champions. Among the noble martyrs of our great struggle no name will shine with a brighter and fairer lustre than that of A. H. Gladden, the renowned leader of the Palmetto Regiment in the valley of Mexico, and the idolized commander of the

nich has been so faithfully and punctually mails from and to New York, Nassau and for the last four years, is now lying in a hope tion at the entrance of our harbor.

The Karnack left Havana on Saturday last about half past 12 o'clock, P. M., with a strong Northerly wind, and at half past 11 o'clock, A. M., on Monday on nearing Nassau, took on board Mr. Cooke, one of the branch pilots of this port. Captain Le Messurier, we are informed raised objections to coming in the har-bor, but on being assured that it would be no more difficult to enter than it was during the March trip from South West Bay, he consented to do so. On crossing the bar at 12 o'clock the vessel struck heavily, and the Captain appeared to be remonstrating with Mr. Cooke for not piloting properly. The ship was then thrown by the surf on the coral reef, the engines all the time working in perfect order, with the hope of getting her

In this trying emergency, what was to be done. of five steamers lying in our harbor, not one of them was in a condition to render the slightest assistance.-Had H. M. steamer Bulldog been in port the casualty would have been averted; but she did not return from would have been averted; but she did not return from Rum City till this morning. The steamer Thomas L. Wragg (late the Nashville,) was at anchor very near make requisitions for such medical attendance and stores as the Karnak, but, having no coal on board, she was also

The heiler of the steemer. Cecile being unpowerless. The boiler of the steamer Cecile being under repair, could not have been got ready for working in less than six hours, but nevertheless Captain Carlin did all be could to facilitate the work, seeing the helpless condition of the Karnak. The steamer Ella Warley arrived at 4 o'clock from Havana, but having a valnable cargo on board, and drawing nearly as much water as the Karnak herself, could do no service, more especially as the latter vessel had bilged before that time. The English steamers Gladiator and Southwick were out of coal, and therefore were as useless as the rest.

The Karnak rolled heavily from side to side, and, pre senting her starboard broadside to the breakers, thumparmy to come along without the slightest trouble, the largest calibre on a draft of about twelve feet, and is ing awfully at every turn, in half an hour from the time ing awfully at every turn, in half an hour from the time bute the recruits among their several companies, and in she struck, began to leak. The steam pumps were then such as have not the number of companies allowed by law class affoat. The vessel was regularly cleared at Liver- set to work, but after a short time the pipes were broken. pool for Palermo in ballast, and had a crew of about fifty men on board. Very contradictory statements time a number of men from the shore came to the ves-

> When danger was found to be imminent. Dr. Linguis the Surgeon of the unfortunate ship, at the risk of his mmunition on board when she left the Mersey, but own life, took all the ladies and children up in his arms this is positively denied, and the denial is accompanied and deposited them carefully in the small boats that were plying around the steps. Three of the ladies fainted, but soon came to, on being assured of their safety There were about sixty passengers in all, nearly half of whom were women and children.

> In this trying emergency, Captain Le Messurier gave his orders with the greatest presence of mind and ut-She is then (says rumor) to take the sea either as a most coolness, and too much praise cannot be bestowed privateer or as a war vessel commissioned by the Con- on him and his officers generally, nor must we forget

> > Several of the wreckers are reported to have been drowned by the upsetting of a boat in the surge, and many received severe wounds and bruises while in the vessel's hold, by the shifting of boxes of sugar, occasioned by her rolling motion.

Since the Karnak first struck she has completely shifted her position, and now lies with her head towards

Upwards of 60 passengers from this city alone had taken their passage in the Karnak for New York this trip. They will now take their departure by other vessels which are getting ready for sea.

The schooner "Vigilant" has been chartered by Messrs. H. Adderley & Co., the Agents here for the Cunard line, to carry the mails and Havara passengers to New York to-morrow; and we also hear that the brigantine "Alma." schooner "Charles Tunnel." and the brigantine "Lucy Darling" (this last being hourly expected from New York,) will be made available for the American passengers; while the steamers Gladiator and Southwick will take the passengers booked for England to their destination. Dr. Linquist, we learn, will leave in the "Vigilant."

H. M. steamer Bulldog, Commander McKillop, returned from Rum Cay this morning, and reports that arrived in Memphis on the 10th instant and was follow- not a vestige of H. M. steamer Conqueror can be seen

From the Nassau Guardian, April 19th.

We are informed that the iron steam ship British Queen, Commander Harrison, hitherto employed as a passenger vessel between Liverpool and Havre, is adertised to leave England this day (April 19th,) for New York, en route for Nassau, to supply the place of the Karnak. She is said to be a vessel of the same class. but of greater speek, averaging eleven knots per hour. The tonnage of the unfortunate Karnak was about 8931/2. She was built at Dunbarton in 1853, by W. Denny Brothers, and her engines were furnished by Tulloch and Denny. She was engaged in the transport service during the Crimean war. She still lies midway which they had a right heretofore to elect, and on between the point of Hog Island and Toney beacon. nearly upright. Since the disaster the crew have been employed in dismantling her. We noticed about five and a half feet of water in her hold this morning.

We learn from an officer of H. M. S. Bulldog, (the eturn of which from Rum Cay we announced on Wednesday last,) that when this vessel left the cay on Monday all the ships-of-war that had visited the wreck of the Conqueror had taken their departure. The Aboukir (90) had left for Bermuda a few days before the Bull-We extract the following from a graphic account of Shi-loh, by a correspondent of the New Orleans Delta. It is a before to join the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander dog's arrival, and the Melpomene left only a few hours Milne at Bermuda.

The fleet will leave Bermuda for Halifax on the 20th

The unfortunate steam ship Karnak remains in the same position in which we last described her. The diver belonging to H. M. S. Bulldog has paid a visit to the bottom of our harbor and walked round the keel of the Karnak for the purpose of examining her bilge. He reports that the starboard midship compartment is completely broken in.

Commander McKillop has been requested by His Excellency the Governor to send in an estimate and plan for deepening the harbor. We hope that this opportunity will not be allowed to pass without complet ng this long-required desideratum.

Commander McKillop's experience in submarine explosions has been well tested in the recent blowing up of companies may be made as heretofore, within the disthe wrek of H. M. S. Conqueror.

THE HARBOR OF NASSAU .- The absolute necessity of fording greater facilities of ingress and egress to our harbor becomes daily more and more apparent. At this moment no less than eight steamers lie at anchor here, and as it is a question of vital interest to the whole colony, Captain McKillop, the gallant Commander of H. M. S. Bulldog, has proposed to make an experiment on the bar which we hope will be fraught with the most cipal obstructions at the narrowest entrance of the harbor, and, should the experiment be successful, it would be suicidal on our part to allow the present opportunity to pass without completing a work long acknow-

edged to be necessary in order to meet the present re-

quirements of the city.—Guardian, 23d inst.

The steamer Thomas L. Wragg left this port yesterday, for St John's, N. B. The Earl of Dunmore, who was a passenger on board the ill-fated Karnak, and who was on his way to join the Scot Fusilier Guards in Canada, sailed in her. We understand his lordship expressed himself highly pleased with his short visit to Nassau; and also with the very kind manner in which he had been extertained by his xcellency whilst a guest at government House .- Ba

THE PRISONERS .- The prisopers who arrived yesterday are a rough-looking set of fellows, and just as filthy as is possible for men to be. We understand that they are of Western regiments and mostly of foreign birth They seem to be very contented with their lot, and have generally, not the remote notion of the moral phase of the war. They fought because they had nothing to eat, or any mode of earning something to buy food-went into the army for food-and are very well contented here, where they will be fed and kept out of the way of danger, and the labor which accompanies it. Otherwise they are not able to tell for what they were in arms against us. In this respect they are the antipodes of the men who compose our army.

Mobile Tribune, 12th.

SPRUILL'S CAVALRY .- We learn that Gov. Clark

The following Regulations of the War Department, in relation to the act of Congress, known as the Conscription Act, are published by authority, for the information of the

public:

II. ENROLLMENT AND DISPOSITION OF RECRUITS.

1. An officer, not below the rank of Major, will be detailed for each State to take charge of the enrollment, mustering in, subsistence, transportation, and disposition of the recruits raised under this act.

2. Application will be made immediately to the Government of the several States for permission to employ heavy

2. Application will be made immediately to the Governors of the several States for permission to employ state of ficers for enrollment, and in case such permission be not granted, officers of the army will be selected by the Department to perform that duty, under such regulations as may be prescribed. Where State efficers are employed, the regulations of the respective States in regard to military enrollment will be observed as far as applicable.

4. The enrolled men in each State will be collected in camps of instruction by the officers in command of the recently the said camps to be selected with reference to

camps of instruction by the camps to be selected with reference to health, and the facilities for obtaining subsistence and trans. portation. The number of these camps shall not exceed two in each State, without authority from the Department, and to each will be allowed a quartermaster and a con

4. The commandants of the camps of instruction in the several States will call upon the Generals commanding the military departments, in which their camps may be situa-ted, for competent drill efficers to instruct the recruits, and will prepare them for the field as rapidly as possible. They will cause them to be promptly vaccinated, and in ordering them to the field will, as far as practicable, prefer those

and unattached companies, in service on the 16th inst., will send copies of their muster rolls to the commandant of the proper camp of instruction in their respective States, with officers to take charge of such recruits as may be furnished to said corps. The said commandants will apportion the recruits among such corps in proportion to the defi of each, except when otherwise specially directed by the Department, alloting as far as practicable, to each suc corps the men from the regions of country in which it has been raised. They will, from time to time, send off such bodies of recruits as are ready for the field, and will repor in camp, their condition, the number seat off during th

6. The commandants of regiments and corps will distri to a regiment, the said commandants may organize the required number of new companies, after first filling up th existing companies to the minimum numbers required by law-that is to say, for each company of infantry, 64 pri vates; of cavalry, 60 privates; of artillery, 70 privates.
7. The recruits will be apportioned among the severa arms of service, according to their respective wants, con-sulting as far as practicable the preference of the men. Where a greater number offer for a particular arm than can be assigned to it, the distribution will be determined by lot : but recruits for the cavalry will only be taken from those who turnish their own horses.

III .- VOLUNTEERS FOR ENLISTING CORPS. 8. Persons liable to military service under the above act, not in service on the 16th of April, and wishing to volunteer in any particular company in the Confederate service on the 16th day of April, may report themselves prior to their enrollment at a camp of instruction within their respective States, where they will be enrolled, prepared for the field, and sent to the said company until the same shall

sion of the Generals commanding military departments, by the commandants of regiments and corps, and sent to their respective States for the purpose of receiving for such regi ments and corps in conformity with recruiting regulations heretofore adopted, (General Order No. 6) volunteers desiring to join them. Such volunteers may be assembled at the camps of instruction in their respective States, prepared for the field and sent to their respective regiments and corps until the same shall be filled up; or, if ready for the field, may be ordered directly to their corps by the officer so re cruiting them.

IV .- VOLUNTEER COSPS HERETOFORE AUTHORIZED. 10. Persons liable to military service under this act, and not in service on the 16th day of April, may, until the 17th day of May next, volunteer in corps heretofore authorized to be raised by the Secretary of War, or by the Executive of any State, as part of the quota, therefore, in pursuance of a call made upon such State by the President. Persons authorized to raise such corps, who may not on that day have the necessary number of men enrolled and mustered into service according to the terms of their authority, will proceed with their men to a camp of instruction in their respective States, and will deliver their muster rolls to the

11. The commandants of such corps as are completed on or before the 17th day of May, and not otherwise ordered, in a camp of instruction, and repo Department. Such corps will be under the command the commandants of recruits in their respective States, and will be prepared for the field in like manner with the recruits, until removed from the camp. They moved under orders from the Department from the Com manding General of the army, or in urgent cases, from the Commanding General of the military department in which the camps may be situated; and in such cases report will immediately be made to the Department by the officer in command of the camp. V. ADDITIONAL CORPS-GUERILLA SERVICE.

12. Under the prohibition of this act against the organi zation of new corps, no further authority for that purpos can be given, except that specially provided for in the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to organize bands of Partisan Rangers." For this latter purpose, applications must be made through the Commanding Generals of the Military Departments in which the said corps are to be employed VI. RE-ORGANIZATION OF TWELVE MONTHS CORPS.

13. All regiments, battalions, squadrons, and companie of twelve months volunteers will re-organize within forty days from the 16th of April, by electing all their officers days as the Brigade Commanders may prescribe, and the said Brigade Commanders are hereby ordered to fix and announce the day for such re-organization as soon as practicable. No person who is to be discharged, under

14. The form of holding and certifying the elections will be in conformity with the laws of the Sta e from which the men, or the major part thereof, may come; and when the election of field officers is to be made by company officers, the latter will be first elected. All certificate of election will be returned to the Adjutant General's office, and the officers will be commissioned by the Pres They will, however, on receiving a copy of the certificate of election, immediately enter upon Officers not re-elected will be relieved from duty, and the brigade commander will return their names to the Depart ment.

VII. CORPS RAISED FOR LOCAL DEFENCE. 15. Corps raised for local defence will retain their organization during the term of such enlistment, unless previously disbanded; but members of such corps may volunteer into corps for general service as herein abov

VII. DISCHARGES. 16. When any company now in service for twelve months shall before the 16th day of July next attain the maximum numbers proscribed by this act, without including the men under 18 and over 135 years of age, all such men may be discharged, and such of them as remain in service on the said day will, upon their application, be discharged, whether such maximum be attained or not. IX.

17. The right to change company or corps in virtue of re-enlistment ceases to exist by the epeal of all laws in regard to re-enlistment; but transfers of individuals or of cretion of the Department. X. SUBSTITUTES.

18. When any person liable to military duty under this act, but not yet mustered into service in any company, desires to turnish a substitute, he shall report himself with the substitute, to the cammandant of a camp of in struction, and if the substitute be lawfully exempt from military duty, and on examination by a surgeon or assistant surgeon be pronounced sound, and in all respects fit for military service, he may be accepted and enrolled, and the person furnishing such substitute may be discharged by the commandant of the camp. But no substitute shall be entitled to transportation or other allowance at the expense of the Government until so accepted and enrolled.

19. Persons claiming exemption from military duty under this act shall be required by the enrolling officers to make oath that they are lawfully exempt under the act of Congress, and shall be furnished by him with a certificate of

General Prentiss, captured by our troops at Shiloh, is the same notorious Lincolnite who offered \$500 last fall, St. Louis, for a rebel.

An Attractive Branch of the Service.

The following is the bill passed by Congress (heretofore alluded to,) entitled "an act to organize bands of

FECTION 1. The Gongress of the Confederate States of America do enact. That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to commission such officers as he may deem proper, with authority to form bands of Partizan Rangers, in companies, battalions or regiments, either as infantry cavalry, the companies, battalions or regiments to be con Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That such Partizan Rangers, after being regularly received into the service, shall b

entitled to the same pay, rations and quarters, during the term of service, and be subjected to the same regulations as other soldiers. SEC. 3, Be it further enacted, That for any arms and munitions of war captured from the enemy by any body of Partizan Rangers, and delivered to any Quartermaster at such place or places as may be designated by a Commanding General, the Rangers shall be paid their full value in such manner as the Secretary of War may prescribe.

extending below New Orleans into the Gulf, and immediately upon the left bank of the Mississippi. It is bomb-proof, and mounts, we believe, seventy-six guns, only a few of which are of heavy calibre. It is situated about eight miles

No. 15. This Foxtail used to brag that he was the only man with fight in him ; that they were all cowards : could run any of them out of the camp or the could run any of them out of the camp or the Sunday morning we arrived at Covington, Ky., ith a coin stalk. To make good his boast, with where, while we were in the stream, an order from Gen.

with Micawber, that something would turn up .arched about between two Enfields and care-We saw a portion of Nelson's brigade the Sandy to perform the same feat history tell us not King did, "who marched up a hill with 20,-, and marched them down again." We were ted to so much insult and abuse, when we appearthe street, that we declined continuing our " con-Twice we were mobbed by a rabble sol-, and but for the prompt and decided interference r guard, bloodshed must have ensued. One drunker ho declared he had seen us in command of shoot us, and sent a comrade up to our room to ort work of him. One evening a new and we were afraid lest he would be in our already well filled den. He was arbeing a spy—a spy he certainly d out to be one of Rainer's " Snok ad been up at Trout's Hill, where He had been right amongst the Cavwas then on his way back to report to away, and soon our little town was in is troops. They were heartily sick of the e the mountains were so high, and piled ther so closely, that the sun was visible on men who wont fight, but expect the ems did not speak any English to understand it. He did just as he

ning of him ; -he rode in the We had scarcely been and turned out to plunder secesh Rice's beautiful place, first shot killed and carried off hi on the troops being moved away.—
ir friend Foxtall, without giving a in to his mill for some lumber, and having been asked, to haul it away. bis house and ordered them to quit; he walked up, gun in hand, and not. n that the first one that laid fingers upon his s permission, was a dead man: that

nan named D-M. E, here; India and Valentia \$51/8 to \$71/4. Indeed, we were es of the house, but healthy. ncoln officer was allowed to

this was a preliminary examinathat, having no decuriosity, we declined answering dead.

d find more comfortable quarters .ater found us by a good warm stove aborately fashioned cut velvet arm easy on, surrounded by officers. We four guards, two off and two on, the carpet close by. We never discovwe were indebted for the com; ough we remained here all that e, said to Harris, "Is this the man?" Nelson is a of the Louisianians. mmoth proportions, and with a rolling quarer deck swagger. He was promoted at once from a ieutenant in the U. S. navy to a Brigadier General.

inch a soldier." He was accompanied by his wife, a

uiet, timid looking person, and yet young, demure and

etiring as she looked, she had followed her husband

sharing his tent and riding beside him on the march.

and we had a concert, vocal and instrumental.

the wars, and was with him in the Sandey campaign,

There were some good musicians among the officers,

every

We were recognized by some of the officers of the steamboat, and thro' their kindness and much to the annoyance of many of the Regimental Officers, we were invariably shown to a reserved seat at the first table, honoring Nelson and his staff with our rebel presence. nion he went out one night very late, Buell sent Nelson and his brigade (there were six other and swearing be would tie a string of the steamboats in our fleet) immediately down to Louisand march them to beadquarters. He ville, while we were handed over to the United States veral of the Unionists' houses, aroused the in- Marshall, and by him marched to Newport Barracks ad in the name of the government he actually and transferred to the custody of Major King, commandseven men, tied them, like fish on a line, and ing regulars at that port. We were very thankful to be them off half naked to headquarters, where he relieved of Nelson's presence, for from all we could hear hem for cowards, unbound and set them adrift! of him, he is a perfect despot, regarding not the lives of derately on recounting what he call- his own men, and as for their comfort, that is beyond We have no complaint to make of his comprehension. We have always felt, and were his bringing so many of his drunken assured by others, that, had not Nelson been scared out with importinent questions. The of the Sandy region, we would have been compelled to the long watches, seemed to fret the take the oath, with the alternative of being shot. Some more than ourselves, and during the absence of of these men we see were at the battle of Shileh. We military, P—— proposed taking a walk. We may yet have the pleasure of visiting our friend Nelson from motives of curiosity, and hop- in some Confederate States hotel, the sooner the better.

> For the Journal. The Convention.

Whether right or wrong, the acts and doings of this

body are without precedent. They have taken into their hands all power, civil and military. They wield at pleasure, the purse! and the They claim, openly, the executive, the legislative and the judicial powers of government, in the State. All bodies of this sort, until now, have convened for civil purposes alone; and have acted as well within the forms, as according to the usages of such bodies in free countries, met to protect civil liberty in the citizen, and chrefly to make or amend the fundamental law, (or constitution;) and usually (where it is needed) to make a Declaration of Rights for the citizen, if his rights have

been withheld by arbitrary power. The great light in the path of the members of such bodies, in a land that aspires after civil liberty, is "The British Bill of Rights."

It embraces all that a freeman can ask or desire. In it are all the requisites required to make the sum total of civil liberty, which means simply, the right to do what the laws permit.

They (our Convention,) did one thing, on the first day of their session, which was, as well a Declaration of Rights in the State, as the plenary exercise of them by her servants, in one grand, chief, paramount particular, to wit : They placed their State without the old and within the new confederation!

In this they followed in the footsteps of their illustrious predecessors, who in 1789 placed the State within the then new confederation.

The doings of our enemies in old England, made this former act necessary and proper. The doings of our enemies in New England, rendered this latter indis-

Did the old Convention pass any "municipal laws," or under the name of making "ordinances," did they attempt to do the work of legislation? Did they assume the right of judicial action? Did they take in hand the purse? Did they claim to wield the sword? History fails to inform us that they did any of these

things. In one word, those members of the old Convention exercised no "doubtful rights;" presumed to act under no "undelegated powers;" while the members of the new Convention do both, without hesitation, and openly place themselves above the executive, above the legislature, and above the courts.

Let us suppose that one man should act thus. He would be the inaugurator of tyranny. If many men do it, is it any the less so?

A LOOKER ON. P. S .- Mr. Fulton, will you let us know whether the members of this, (as those of '89 were,) are furnished by the Governor with a formal deputation signed by

We cannot answer positively, but we strongly think

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier. HAVANA, April 13, 1862.—There is not much news in this city. Various steamers have left yesterday and

An infamous attempt was made last week to burn the country by forced the steamer Austin and her cargo, 1180 bales of cotton; water half the time. said to be plotted by one or two Northern shipmasters, son's brutality and under the instigation of Shufeldt, Savage and Woolcott. This march inva- I should hardly think the tall gentleman could bow so we had been led to low, but his creatures in the Consulate are capable of ade at Charleston. One of her paddle boxes is badly injurwn, our case should any crime they dare commit. A sale was made on ar friends in Cincin- Thursday of 30,000 pounds of powder, in which sundry strong Union Lincolnites of the North were interested -35 cents per pound to arrive; on arrival placed at on in presence | 75 cents per pound, and to-day over a dollar could be unknown to him, he had for it. Cotton-sales 20 to 231/2 rials. Stock un-S. Marshal locked sold about 5000 bales. The Yankees have got some, key, while his travel- but when they are known to be bidders their offers are then hid under declined. We have no Charleston Rice-worth \$9 if

Holy Week! We are on the broad stool of repen our friend, and this ac- tance. No business doing. Gen. Dulce expected to was next to ours. The rule over us. The Spanish authorities are so much disgusted with Lincoln's censorship tyranny that it is to be abolished from our press. Every editor is to be responsible for his language and conduct. Your many friends on the wing and well. Havana

From Wynne's Mill. The Norfolk Day Book of the 24th inst. says: we are permitted to make the following extract from a letter rerun against S. D. T., ceived in this city yesterday from an officer of that portion amazement, enquired of the army of the Peninsula, at Wynne's Mill. As will be perceived the letter was written before the

attack upon our lines, yet, the extracts we make will doubt-

less prove interesting to the reader: The Yankees are still before us and we cannot account for their delay in attacking us. \* \* \* \* It is next to impossible to whip us and we are all anxious for a begining. \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* A deserter states the Yankees expected to meet with no opposition. He says they brought with them only three day's rations—expecting to arrive in Richmond on the third

day. All of the deserters and prisoners agree in the state-ment, that they are in a starving condition on account of the difficulty in transporting provisions over the bad roads.

The great struggle of the war is to be here. If we whip them the war is near at an end, if they whip us the war will enly be prolonged. No one here, however, entertains the idea for a moment of being whipped. The fight will be appear be-almost entirely with artillery.

The Yankees send a balloon up nearly every day. We

sent one up this morning. \* \* \* \* \*
Some six or eight members of our Company fell into the hands of the enemy a day or two since.

A gentleman from the West informs the editor of the Atlanta Commonwealth that he saw and conversed with a Federal officer, a prisoner, who stated that in the recent battle at Corinth, the Confederates shot at their enemy as if at beeves, hitting nearly every time in the head. He noticed in passing over the battle- and in our hards. The steamers Louisiana and McRae are much in the same field that nearly all their wounded had balls planted in safe. The enemy's fleet is at the city, but they have no their foreheads.

The same gentleman also informs us that he saw and examined a breast-plate that had been taken from a dead Yankee. It was made of very fine wire, woven closely together, and could resist a bail from the most powerful rifle. Although his brease was protected by this novel contrivance, his head was left exposed, and in its very centre he had received the fatal bail. Three other breast-plates were found upon the bodies of the

GEN. BEAUREGARD'S ADVICE .- We find the following in a letter to the Baton Rouge Advocate, from a own people. member of the Confederate Guards' Response Battal-

ion. The letter is dated March 31st: Gen. Beauregard and staff yesterday paid our battalion a special and friendly visit, and after shaking hands will also be burned. with the boys, he addressed us as follows:

"Boys, be patient; the spider is patient-it takes that station. him a long time to weave his web, but he never fails to catch his fly. We must imitate the spider-our web is nearly complete. In a few days you will have work to do, my advice to you is to keep cool-don't be in too great a hurry; take your time when the fight comes, which I think will be in a few days; load and shoot slow and aim low. Follow this, and history will have

another victory to record for you." After another warm shake of the hand a cordial "God bless you," the General left us amidst the wildest applause of our boys. Although in the prime of life, Gen. ght, not a soul of them spoke to Beauregard's head is now quite grey; his looks are result of his interview with yourself and minitary authorior in any way noticed us, save when Gen. Nelson (be me on board at Maysville,) surveying us from top to the micro confidence of the entire army and is the ideal. It mu the whole confidence of the entire army, and is the idol

> Wilmington District. SECOND BOUND. 8......

April 5, 6, Duplin ..... Triendship. 19, 20, Onslow ... Queen's Creek...
26, 27, Smithville ... Shallotte Camp.
May 3, 4, Wilmington ... Front Street.
10, 11, Flizabeth ... Bladen Springs.
17, 18, Bladen ... Andrew Chapel.
24, 25 Sampson ... MaClack June 1, 2, Whiteville. Whiteville. 

### BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL FROM THE WEST. KNOXVILLE, TENN., April 26th, 1863. A prisoner who escaped from Lexington, Kentucky, says

that ten thousand Federals are concentrating at Lexington to make a descent on Cumberland Gap. The Nashville Banner has been suppressed by order of

The Federals are fortifying Huntsville, Alabama. The cause of the South is gaining daily in Kentucky, caused by the war tax and emancipation scheme. OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM NEW ORLEANS.-THE IRON CLAD STEAMER, MISSISSIPPI BURNED.

· RICHMOND, VA., April 27th, 1863. Official despatches received this morning state that the enemy's fleet approached New Orleans and demanded a surrender. Gen. Lovell refused to surrender, and evacuated the city with his troops, falling back to Camp Moore, on the Jackson raliroad, after destroying the cotton and public property which he was unable to remove. The new iron-clad steamer Mississippi was burned to prevent her falling into the possession of the enemy.

Nothing has been heard about the Louisiana. FROM NEW ORLEANS-RAILROAD ACCI DEN MOBILE, April 26th, 1862.

A special dispatch to the Advertiser from Jackson, says that thirteen of the enemy's gun-boats have anchored opposite the city [New Orleans?] A proposition to evacuate by the Confederates is now pending. Various exciting rumors are afloat. The foregoing, however, is reliable. The up train on the 25th, from Mobile for Corinth, ran off the track a few miles above Enterprise, killing six, among them five soldiers of the nineteenth South Carolina

regiment, and wounding about twenty. LATEST FROM NEW ORLEANS. MOBILE, April 27th, 1862-11 30 P. M. LATEST .- The Commodore of the Federal fleet promised the Mayor's Secretary, who visited the fleat with a flag of truce, to make a renewed demand, but has not done so up

to this hour, 5 o'clock, P. M. Our ship; the McRae, came up from the Forts, under a flag of truce, with forty wounded men and communicated with the Federal flag ship Resolute, but the result is unknown. It is rumored that the Federals refused to let her

The foreign legion are keeping guard over the city, preserving order. It is rumored that Fort Pike has been evacuated and

blown up, but this is unreliable. In a conference held between one of the Federal officers. after the correspondence between Mayor Monroe and Commander Farragut, the officer left, declaring that he would shoot down the flag on the City Hall, if it was not hauled down, and actually brought his ship in range, but has not fired a shot thus far.

It is reported that several French and English men-of-war are below, and have entered their protest against shelling

It is believed that the Yankee vessels are short both of provisions and ammunition, and we are in a state of star- You may trust their honor, though you might not count on vation ourselves.

The city is remarkably orderly, but the excitement is inthis everything is the same as when the vessels first appearkees dare do so.

NORFOLK, VA., April 27th, 1862. Northern papers of the 25th inst. have been received.

The latest advices from Vera Cruz state that the French forces and march back to Vera Cruz. The French division | conquered. and commenced its march upon the city of Mexico.

City is inundated, and a large portion of the Cairo and Fulton railroad has been washed away.

PITTSBURG, April 24th .- Gen. Granger, with five hundred Cavalry, had a fight with the rebels, which lasted for an hour, when both sides retired with a small loss. General affairs are unchanged. NEW YORK, April 24th .- Advices from Nassau. New Pro-

vidence, state that the Steamer Nashville 1 ad returned to that place after an unsuccessful attempt to run the blocked. She has a full cargo of guns and ammunition, brought by the Steamer Gladiator from England.

The Havana Diaro states that persons from New Orleans report Fort Jackson and St. Philip as abandoned, and that the Federal fleet can easily go up to New Orleans. The steamer Bombay has four hundred and fifty thousand pounds in specie with which to purchase cotton.

Cotton is quiet. Sales of seven hundred bales at 291 cts. per lb. Pork is firm at \$12 per bbl. Rosin \$8 per bbl. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24th.—The ratification of the Seward and Lyons treaty for the suppression of the slave trade, will soon be exchanged. Its main features are the mutual right of search and the summary punishment of those engaged in the trade.

The latest advices from Pittsburg landing state that pre parations are making for another great battle near Corinth. BALTIMORE, April 25th .- Our dispatches from Yorktown state that preparations are rapidly making for an attack. The armored steam gun-boat Galena arrived in Hampton

Roads on Wednesday. Sherman's amendment to the confiscation bill, naming

certain classes subject to the penalties of the bill, was adopted. The French Minister, after his return from Richmond, had

long interview with Seward. CHICAGO, April 24th .- A special dispatch to the Times are very meagre. Such as they are, they appear in an-

says that Mitchell's division had arrived at Tuscumbia, and Other column. has possession of two hundred miles of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. Large reinforcements arrived at Pittsburg on the 22d

LIVERPOOL, April 12 .- The sales of Cotton to-day com-

prise seven thousand bales, of which speculators took three thousand. The market is buoyant. London, April 12 .- Consols 934 to 934.

HAVRE, April 10 .- Cotton .- Sales for the week of six bas 151 francs. Stock 91,000 bales.

FORTS JACKSON AND PHILLIP STILL IN POSSES FLEET AT NEW ORLEANS WITHOUT TROOPS. RICHMOND, VA., April 28th, 1862.

The following official dispatch was received this morning by Adjutant General Cooper from Gen. Lovell: CAMP MOORE, April 27th, 1862.

Forts Jackson and St. Phillip are still in good condition forces to occupy it. The inhabitants are staunchly loyal. FROM NEW ORLEANS.

MOBILE, April 28th, 1862. The Forts on Lake Pontchartrain were all evacuated on the 25th in haste, causing a considerable loss of supplies and dismounting but not destroying the guns.

At Fort Pike all the buildings were burned, including th telegraph office. An operator has gone to the limits of the city to open at office if possible.

All the gun-boats on the Lake have been burnt by our

The Mobile boats Whiteman Brown and another name unknown, with several others, are removing troops, stores The Yankee fleet from Ship Island is again returning to

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN COM. FARRAGUT AND THE MAYOR OF NEW ORLEANS. UNITED STATES FLAG SHIP HART: TORD,

Off New Orleans, April 26th, 1862. To His Excellency Mayor of the City of New Orleans: Sir: Upon my arrival before your city, I had the hone to send to your honor Capt. Baily of the Navy, sec ond in command of the expedition, to demand of you the surrender of New Orleans to me as the representative of the Government of the United States. Capt. Baily has reported the

mand of you, as its representative, the unqualified surrender of the city, and that the emblem of sovereignty of the United States be hoisted over the City Hall, Mint, and Custom House, by meridian this day. All flags and other emblems of sovereignty, other than those of the United States, to be removed from all public buildings by that hour.

ed. in person or property, for professing scattisents of loy-alty to their Government. I shall speedily and severly punish any person or persons who shall commit such out-

rages as were witnessed yesterday, by armed men aring apon helpless women and children for giving expression to their pleasure at witnessing the old Flag.

I am, very Respectfully, your ob't serv't, [Signed.] D. G. FARRAGUT. Flag Officer Western Gulf Equadron.

MAYORALTY OF NEW CRLEANS, CITY HALL, April 26th, 1862. To Flag Officer D. C. Farragut,

U. S. Flag Ship Hartford: FIR: In pursuance of a resolution which he thought prop er to take, out of regard for the lives of the women and children who still crowd this great met opolis, Gen. Lovell has evacuated it with his troops, and restored to me the down the flag that still floats to the breeze from the dome of

this Hall. It becomes my duty to transmit you an answer which is the universal sentiment of my constituents, no less than the and is utterly destitute of force and material that might en-able it to resist the overpowering armament displayed in the is ready to fall on Bank's flank, if he should attempt sight of it. I am no military man, and possess no authority a march on Staunton. He is as much in the way of beyond that of executing the municipal laws of the City of Banks' advance as if he were in his front. New Orleans. It would be presumptuous in me to attempt to lead an army to the field, if I had one at my command,

As to hoisting any flag other than the flag of our own adoption and allegiance, let me say to you that the man gunboats could retire with them, and keep up an enfilives not in our midst, whose hand and heart would not be lives not in our midst, whose hand and heart would not be palsied at the mere thought of such an act; nor could I find, in my entire-constituency, so wretched and desperate a renegade as would dare to profane with his hand the There is no inequality of advantages, however, to re-

Sir, you have manifested sentiments which would become one engaged in a better cause than that to which you have devoted your sword. I doubt not but that they spring from by the vaunts and the declarations which he addressed a noble, though deluded, nature, and I know how to ap- to his army in the commencement of the campaign, and preciate the emotions which inspired them. You will have by his desire for distinction. Prolonged inaction or regallant people to administer during your occupation of this city-a people sensitive to all that can in the least affect their dignity and self respect. Pray, sir, do not fail to regard their susceptibilities. The obligations which I shall soon attempt, with a strategy that, by its brilliancy and assume in their names, shall be religiously compled with. their submission to unmerited wrong.

ense, and the feeling of humiliation deep. Further than New Orleans, while unable to resist your forces, do not al- probable. low themselves to be insulted by the interference of such as ed. All are awaiting the shelling of the city, if the Yan- have rendered themselves odious and contemptible by their soon as we could get there to confront him. If he painfully that they are the conquered and you the conquer- come. She would have a harvest of destruction. It he ors. Peace and order may be preserved, without resort to should attempt to move by land, we could out-travel measures which I could not at this movest present years him, for we are inside of him, and would move on a measures which I could not at this moment prevent. Your had resolved that their division of the expeditionary forces occupying the city does not transfer their allegiance from alone should advance against the Capital without delay, the Government of their choice to the one which they have assuming all the consequences. The Spanish and English deliberately repudiated, and that they yield simply the obe-Pleninotentiaries therefore resolved to withdraw their dience which the conqueror is entitled to extort from the Respectfully,

(Signed) JOHN F. MONROE, Mayor. OF VIRGINIA.

tial, was hung to-day at Camp Lee, near this city.

Sixteen Yankee soldiers, captured by Gen. Jackson's men, and eight Unionists, arrived here this evening from

ZENDI-GEN. BEAUREGARD EVACUATING COR-INTH-EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS &c. NORFOLK, VA., April 29th, 1882.

The New York Herald and Philadelphia Inquirer, of the 28th inst, state that Lincoln was received on board the French frigate Gazzendi at Washington, on the 26th, with all the honors of crowned heads. Count Mercier was pre-A negro from Portsmouth carried the Petersburg Express

of the 27th to Gen. Wool, informing him of the capture of The Chicago papers of the 27th state that Gen. Beauregard is evacuating Corinth and going to Memphis.

Gens. Buell and Beauregard have effected an arrangement for the exchange of prisoners. Gen. Butler was busy preparing for an advance on New

The Federal General Charles F. Smith is dead. His death was caused by an accident.

The Fall of New Orleans

The painful news of the fall of New Orleans, which was somewhat obscurely set forth by the dispatches published in our last issue, is now, we are grieved to say, officially confirmed. Beyond that fact, we still know but little, for the details which have reached us

We need not say that this is an unexpected and heavy blow. The Confederacy had been plied with emphatic and continued assurances from New Orleans, that the ingly interesting one at this time, and which must nedefences of that city were complete and impregnable.-They had a long time for preparation, and we were assured that the time was dilligently improved. Forts and share batteries, we were told, lined the river bank, rendering it impossible for the enemy to ascend. And if these were not sufficient, iron-clad steamers of giant proportions and impenetrable mail, floated in the chanthousand bales. New Orleans tres ordinaire 158 francs, nel, ready to demolish every opponent. A large and well-appointed army was there to resist a land attack In short, those who had most at stake and who should SION OF THE CONFEDERATES. THE FEDERAL have been hardest to please, -we mean the citizens of New Orleans and the officers entrusted with its defence, united in confident and daily assurances that New Orleans was perfectly secure. And yet New Orleans has fallen!

It remains to be told why it was that all these prepation and assurances proved fallacious. It remains for the government to hold stern inquest into all the circumstances of this deplorable calamity. The occasion demands it, and demands that negligence and incapacity, wherever they may attach, shall be summarily punished or proscribed. They have brought upon us a heavy misfortune, and sternly must they answer it.

This disaster must not dishearten us, and must not enfeeble our efforts. On the contrary, we must redouble our exertions, and we must redeem the fortunes of the war! What we have lost at New Orleans, must be regained elsewhere! We must strike with renewed zeal, for we have increased necessity. We must and will win the fight. There is no alternative but utter ruin and eternal infamy. Deliberately and under solemn conviction we say it, far better would it be for every man, woman, and child that stands on Southern soil, to go beneath its sod, than under the yoke of the rapacious and ordnance to Manachoc, after which it is feared they fore, if with diminished advantages, at least with renewed energy! The Mississippi and its banks, may temporarily pass out of our control. Our States, East and West, may thereby have to wage separate fight; but yet it will be the same fight. A blow struck in Missouri will be felt in Virginia. A blow in Carolina or Virginia, or Kentucky, will be felt in Missouri. Then let every brave man, whether East or West, perve his arm for new exertions; and may the soul of every citizen thrill with the courage which makes the hero, and prepares for glorious deeds.

We have but small room to profit, so far as naval operations are concerned, by the disaster at New Oreans; for we have but little water left us in possession. The ports of a few cities, on the Atlantic coast, are all that we now have to defend. But surely we shall here-after be better able to judge of the strength of our de-or three hundred yards from the battery, supported by fences, and of what is required, than we have just prov- three rifle regiments. The regiment, therefore, had to It must occur to your honor that it is not within the province of a naval officer to assume the duties of a military incommandant. I come here to reduce New Orleans to obecommandant. I come here to reduce New Orleans to obedience to the laws of, and to vindicate the offended made in the province of the United States. The rights jesty of the Government of the United States. The rights of the Government of the United States of the Government of the United States. The rights of the Government of the United States of the Government of the United States. The rights of the Government of the United States of the Government of the United States. The rights of the Government of the United States of the Government of the United States. The rights of the Government of the United States of the Government of other points. And it is well,—for the distrust will cause a careful examination of cur remaining water defences. Norfolk will, doubtless, be the next aim of the enemy's naval operations. It that be lost we shall have to close our Navy Department, until, on land, we shall have not back our waters.

have won back our waters. One effect of the fall of New Orleans will be to I particularly request you to exercise your authority to rate, for more active operations, the large army which

hey shall enable him to overpower Buell and redeem Tennessee and Kentucky, who shall say that we have not gained more than we have lost?

not gained more than we have lost?

The past shows that however unpropitious fortune has proved to us on water, we can triumph on land.—
Let us increase our exertions there. Let our generals and government realize, as they must and will, the necessity that is upon us for a daring, brilliant energetic, skillful campaign that shall cause us to forget our past misfortunes in our future rejoicings. Let us have diligence among our officers, in the place of toolish boastings; and a healthy distrust of the completeness of our defences which shall inspire constant vigilance, in the place of that insane self-confidence, in itself disgraceful, and which has been the source of so many humiliations. And no man must stand for a day in the way of the And no man must stand for a day in the way of the cause. We trust that the President will always, and without a moment's hesitation, and in disregard of inadministration of its government and the custody of its honor. I have, in council with the City fathers, considered the
demand you made of me yesterday, of the unconditional
surrender of the City, coupled with the requisition to hoist
the flag of the United States on the public edifices, and baul
men!—Richmond Enquire, 28th unst.

The Campaign in Virginia.

The Richmond Examiner of Thursday last has the following article upon the campaign in Virginia: promptings of my on heart dictated to me on this sad and solemn occasion. The City is without the means of defence and is utterly destitute of force and material that might en-

The two grand armies on the Peninsula continued stationary at our last intelligence. The lines of both are and I know still less how to surrender an undefended place, flanked by the great rivers which form the Peninsula. neld as this is at the mercy of your ganners and your mor- The flanks of Johnston's army are protected by battetars. To surrender such a place were an idle and unmean- ries, those of McClellan's by gunboats. The gunboats ing ceremony. The City is yours, by power of brutal force, bave the advantage over our batteries, of being inacnot by my choice or the consent of its inhabitants. It is cessible to a storming party, and of being movable. An for you to determine what will be the fate that awaits us here. similar enterprise. If we should drive then lines, their

strain McClellan from attack. And he is urged to it by the impatience of the Northern ropulace, by his treat will be the ruin of the remnants of his fame and popularity. This is his last charce, and he knows it .-It may be that he will precede the blow which he must success, shall atone for a flight from his adversery's front. He may attempt to throw himself upon us from the line of the Rappahannock, or to precipitate himself upon Norfolk. But despite the reasons which suggest In conclusion, I beg you to understand that the people of such a movement, to us at present it does not seem very

McClellan could not get to the Rappahonnock as dastardly desertion of our cause in the mighty struggle in should venture his troops on a fleet of transports, the which we are engaged; or such as might remind them too Virginia's time to gain fresh immortality would have shorter line. If he should strengthen McDowell at Fredericksburg, for the main movement upon us, the hoped for success would reinstate McDowell in the applause of his people, but what would it do for McClelan, who has as much reputation to retrieve, and the

honors of a greater office to sustain? A movement upon Norfolk would expose McClellan's CAIRO, April 24th.—The country between here and Mound SPY HUNG-YANKEE PRISONERS FROM THE VALLEY troops, in transitu, to similar dangers as above stated, and there would be the humiliation of turning aside from a primary object, after commencing its attain-Timothy Webster, the spy convicted by the Court-Mar- ment, to pursue comparatively, an inconsiderable ad-

vantage. These considerations incline us to think that McClellan is hardly prepared to give up the position and line of approach upon us, which he has just chosen, in the face of the world, and immediately after a flourish of LINCOLN ON BOARD THE FRENCH FRIGATE GAZ- trumpets as to his coming achievements. The world will ask, if Yorktown is not the place for him, why did

he go to Yorktown? The ruling characteristic which McClellan has displayed as a commander is extreme caution. The imputations of some of his enemies affecting his personal courage, we presume to be without authority. a commander be is timid and distrustful, and disposed to multiply his preparations and defences, and to put off the trial of strength. If it rests with McClellan to begin the fight, we should not be surprised if considerable delay yet occurs. We have every reasonable confidence that, when the battle shall take place, with our army will rest the victory, and McClellan will sustain that defeat of which his timidity and distrust are the

abiding presentiment, if not the guaranty. The present dispersed situation of the enemy seems to afford opportunity for strategic movements and swift combinations, of which the Government will of course take every possible advantage. Banks in the Valley, McDowell (if it be he) at Fredericksburg, Mitchell at Huntsville, Burnside in various places-most of these are away from their supports and are considerable distances within our borders; can none of them be struck worse than death. by secret, swift, overwhelming combinations, as with

thunder from the sudden cloud? Various plans suggest themselves to us as fit for the eccomplishment of some such result. But if our ideas were judicious their public utterance might embarras their execution, if our Generals perchance had determined upon them. Besides, it requires information which they only possess, to know what is practicable and what is best. We simply refer to the subject as an exceedcessarily engage the attention of our astute leaders.

The Richmond Enquirer says: It is a fact that there is a pretty fair supply of United States Treasury Notes in this city. It is a fact that they are sold and greedily bought up at fifty cents on the dollar, and it is also a fact that a certain class of traitorous individuals Now these are significant facts; and the first question that occurs is, where do the notes come from, and why are the shavers so eager to enter into the trade?

Miss Narcissa Sanders is the stepdaughter of Hon. A. V. Brown, who left a princely residence in the beautiful hills which encircle Nashville. She is young. beautiful, witty, and was a noted belle at the Capitol at Washington. The Federal commander, McCook, having known her formerly, upon taking possession of the city, called to pay his respects, and sent up his card from the door. Her reply was: "Tell him to please excuse me; I am in mourning for my country, and can

see no one.' On account of the searcity of forage, Gen. Van Dorn has ordered all the cavalry enlisted for twelve months to be temporarily dismounted and serve as infantry. The horses will be taken care of by the government while horses will be taken care of by the government while serving as the care of by the government while serving as the care of by the government while serving as the care of the the cavalry is acting as infantry, but while serving as cers." such they will be entitled to all the privileges and pay

was made to resound with gladsome shouts and huzzas and brutal North. We must carry on this war, thereat the arrival of a squad of gallant and true Kentuckians from Covington and its vicinity. They enrolled themselves as soldiers for the war. They represent that thousands are ready to follow their example should Gen. Marshall make another forward movement into Kentucky. No Lincoln troops are in Eastern Kentucky except some 800 at Pikeville. These are there as a blind to prevent the forward movement of

The Memphis papers state that the Eleventh Louisiana regiment went into the battle of Corinth about six hundred strong, and the loss in killed and wounded was one hundred and seventy—a ratio of over twenty—eight per cent. This heavy loss is accounted for by the him as a contract of the Countes emoraced in this Distinction of the Countes emoraced in this Distinction. The Inhabitants of the Countes emoraced in this Distinction of the Countes emoraced in this Distinction.

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It is inhabitant in the Countes emoraced in this Distinction.

It is inhabitant in the Countes emoraced in eight per cent. This heavy loss is accounted for by the fact that the regiment was ordered to take a battery, which was hidden from them by tents. After charging

THE MAGISTRATES OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY

I've hereby notified to attend at the Court House in Wilmington, on the first Monday in May, for the transaction of
mportant business.

JAR. T. MILLER, Chairman.

April 21st, 1862.

NOTE LOST.

NOTE LOST. are hereby notified to attend at the Court House in Wil-April 21st, 1862.

NOTICE.

mt., by Rev. T. W. Guthrie, IRS. SARAH R. ROWELL.

WILMINGTON MARKETS, APRIL 30. BEEF CATTLE- Are in demand, and sell quick at 124 to 18

BEEF CATTLE—Are in demand, and sell quick at 12½ to 18 cents per lb., as in quality.

BEESWAX—20 cts per lb.

BACON.—Receipts meagre, and stock light. Small lots, per wagons and carts, sell at 28 cents for hog round, and 28 to 30 cents per lb. for hams.

BUTTEE—Is scarce. and sells at 70 to 75 cents per lb.

COFFEE.—Cuba, 70 to 75 cents per lb.

CANDLES.—Tallow 34 to 35 cents per lb.

CORN—Bells at \$1 to \$1 05 per bushel.

FGGS—25 to 30 cents per dozen.

FLOUR—Is brought to market sparingly, and is in light supply. We quote at \$12 25 for superfine and \$12 50 to \$12 75 per bbl. for family.

HAY—\$2 25 to \$2 50 per 100 lbs.

LARD—Is wanted, and sells at 25 to 27½ cents per lb.

MOLASSES—Has advanced, and New Orleans now sells at \$1 35 per gallon by the barrel.

OSNABURGS—25 to 30 cents per yard.

PEAS.—Cow are in demand at \$1 10 to \$1 15 per bushel.

POEK.—Fresh sells at 15 to 18 cents per lb.

POTATOES.—Irish \$2 50 to \$3, and Sweet \$1 to \$1 20 per

PEA NUTS-\$1 to \$1 15 per bushel. RICE.—Clean is selling at 4 to 41 cents per lb. by the cask. Sugar.—Prices have advanced 2 a 3 cents, and we now note New Orleans at prices ranging from 20 to 25 cents er lb., according to quality.

SALT.—Sound made, \$6 per bushel, in lots to suit.

SHEETING—27 to 28 cents per yard.

YARN—Sells at 45 to 50 cents per lb.

FAYETTEVILLE, April 28 .- Bacon 273. Beeswax 20 cts. Corn 1 15 to 1 20. Cotton—No sales.

Cotton Yarns \$2; 4-4 Sheetings 25 by the bale; 3-4 Shirt-Cotton Barging-30 cts: Candles—Fayetteville mould 35.
Flour—Receipts good during last week. Family \$11 25. Hides—Dry 20; green 8.

Iron—Swedes 15 to 20 by the quantity.

Irish Potatoes—1 50 to 2 50 per bushel.

Molasses—1 50, N. O. Syrup 1 75.

Nails \$14 to \$15 per keg. Nails \$14 to \$15 per keg.

Rye 2 50. Oats 65.

Rice—44 to 44 cts. by the cask.

Sugars—18 to 25.

Salt—Very scarce.

Spirits—Peach Brandy \$3; N. C. Apple 2 50; Whiskey

50 to 1 75. Spirits Turpentine 17½.
Tallow 20 to 22.
Wool—Unwashed, 30 to 40.

KELLEY'S BOOK STORE. BY SOUTHERN EXPRESS:
Life of James M. Jackson, the Alexandria Hero, the slayer of Ellsworth, the first martyr in the cause of Southern Independence.
The Volunteers Hand Book for Infantry and Riflemen.

GUANO.

SADDLERY GOODS. OF TRACE AND BREAST 18 " " collars; 400 pair of Harness; 167 dozen of Curry Combs; 13 " Stage Chains 13 "Stage Chains; 1,473 Whips, assorted patterns; 345 Buggy Saddle Trees, at

AVING been appointed Agent to purchase Arms, Iron. AVING been appointed Agent to purchase Arms, not, Lead, Copper and Brass for the Confederate States, I request persons having such articles for sale to call on me at the Store of S. B. Jennings, Esq.

ALFRED ALDERMAN.

JAMES WILSON'S

VOLUNTEERS WANTED TO COMPLETE A COMPANY FOR HEAVY

Now is the time for young men to volunteer—now they

The young men, the middle aged and the old men of the State have done nobly; but much still remains to be done, before we are relieved of the evils which inviron us, and which the demons of avarice and cupidity—the Yankees-

Young men of North Carolina! Young men of the Old Cape Fear country! Young men imbued with the spirit invincible! Young men of revolutionary ancestry! the valor and daring of whose Fathers encircle their honored memory

with a halo all radiant with glory—their names and their blood appeal to you, from the past, to prove yourselves worthy of such lineage and such memory!! Come, young men and in the name of God and humanity. strike for your Lomes and your altars, and your liberties!!

Apply to me soon at the office of Messrs. Stokley & Co.,
near the Rock Spring, Wilmington, N. C.

D. CASHWELL.

April 23, 1862. FIFTY RECRUITS WANTED!

A. F. NEWKIRK, Capt. Comd'g April 17. BATTALION OF CAVALRY.

of cavalry. This order of Gen. Van Dorn evinces the high spirit of justice by which he is actuated. The men have the privilege of selling their horses, or sending them to other than government depots, if they debarrelied gun, and his arms and equpments will be paid for, if required, upon inspection and valuation by the pro-

My address is Richlands, Onslow county, N. C.

HEAD QUARTERS District of the Cape Fear. WILMINGTON, N. C., April 10th, 1862.

THE inhabitants of the Counties embraced in this Dis-

Sheriffs are directed to execute this order immediately.

By order BRIG. GEN'L FRENCH.

GRAHAM DAVES, Assist. Adjut. General.

NOTE LOST.

Chisolm's Surgery for the Army-a new edition.

April 30th, 1862.

NOW is the time to manure your land. SOMBREO and MANIPULATED GUANO for sale in lots to suit by KIDDER & MARTIN. March 22, 1862 .- 165&31-\$10\*

Oil, Leather, Saddlery, Trunk and Harness Establishment,

TO COMPLETE A COMPANY FOR HEAVY ARTHLERY, in process of formation, for the defence and protection of Wilmington, and the Cape

can enlist in heavy Artillery, if they prefer it. In many respects it is the most desirable arm of the Confederate service; and if the company can be filled up and organized within eighteen days from this date, the usual bounty will be secured—after that time such privilege and benefit may be denied. Let all procure the conscription act, and read it, and what they decide to do, let it be done quickly. No time is to be lost. The emergency is a pressing one, and admits of no waiting or delay. The enemy threatens our destrucof no waiting or delay. The enemy threatens our destruc-tion—we must resist or be reduced to ruin, and a condition

· 193-1w-35-2t\*

are exceedingly anxious to enter largely into the trade. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS BOUNTY! the undersigned, having re-enlisted for the war, under the name of the "Rebel Rangers," recruits to the number of fifty will be received into the ranks of said Company.— Good reliable men with approved horses, only, will be ta-ken. A bounty of one hundred dollars will be paid each recruit on his being mustered into service. The usual pay and rations for man and horse will also be received by each recruit. Recruits are requested to bring such weapons as they may have, either sabres, shot guns or pistols.

For further particulars apply to or address the undersigned, at Camp Heath, near Wilmington, N. C.

per officer.

So soon as one Company is mustered a place of rendezvous will be appointed. A Company will consist of at least
six'y privates. For self and horse \$24 per month will be
paid. \$100 bounty.

NOTICE!

him an axe or a spade.

The owners will be paid for their services, and the

April 10th, 1862. Fayetteville Observer copy 5 times.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1862.

We publish to-day such dispatches as have been relieve in keeping such matters back, since they must be

known, sooner or later. We have few remarks to make. Our desire is to be Orleans is not rendered certain to our minds.

It is known that late yesterday afternoon a dispatch that a part of the mortar fleet had passed the Forts, have made no allusion to it but for the fact that the news is all abroad, and this more circuitous dispatch purporting to give news about an hour and a half later, what feelings and with what patience we can muster.

or was at the latest dates in imminent and deadly peril That she had fallen we do not regard as an ascertained fact. We may hear more before going to press.

The Richmond Enquirer says that dispatches received at the Adjutant General's office in Richmond, a powerful steam ram. It was intended that she should a great many. have ascended the Mississippi to co-operate with Beauyet do, is more than we can sav.

Even at the city, General Lovell was prepared to men leaving, must be taken with due deduction.

We regret to learn that a collision occurred yes terday morning on the Columbia Branch of the South Carolina Railroad, about ten miles below Columbia, between the up-train from Charleston and the downtrain from Columbia, by which some fourteen persons were hurt, among others Gen. Gregg, of South Carolina. One child is reported to have been killed, its head being crushed. The nature of Gen. Gregg's injuries we

### Impressment of Arms.

rently conflicting views or courses of policy in reference | bad in it as appears so conspicuously to others. to the collection for public use of public or private arms in the hands of citizens of North Carolina.

made, both doing injustice, however unintentional, to considered as coming under the classification of "idle."

We make these remarks partly because we deprecate men, both of whom we regard as personal friends, and at least one gun says :whom we respect as public servants, and both of whom we sincerely believe to be as firmly devoted to the interests of the Confederacy as any men in the country .-We cannot but wish that any apparent antagonism had been explained and done away with, as by a brief conference it could easily have been, and joint and harmonious action between friends and co-laborers been brought about, as it certainly would have been. But we attach most importance to the public aspect of the afiair. We can afford—the country can afford, no clashings of any kind. Where there are two ways to do anything, we must think that the easiest way is gene-

and of the few remarks we may venture to offer, we think it best to publish together the card issued by Mr. Ashe, and the proclamation issued by Governor not see the sense of making such a bugaboo of that .-

MR. ASHE'S ADVERTISEMENT.]

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA. THE REQUEST OF PRESIDENT DAVIS, I have andertaken to collect all the arms now in the kands of rivate citizens of our State. For that purpose I have been invested with authority to borrow, purchase, or, if necessary, to impress them. I am satisfied that it will never be necessary to resort to the use of the last named power. Patriots of N. Carolina, our soil is invaded, and though we have men enough to repel the invaders, our men are useless unless they have arms. Upwards of 20,000 stand of arms lying useless in onr houses; these arms should be collected and placed in the hands of our noble defenders. None but a craven or disloyal citizen will refuse to comply with this requisition. I will immediately appoint suitable agents to go through every county in the State, empowered

(good, bad or indifferent) to the sheriffs of the different counties, whom I do hereby authorize to receive and pay for them agreeably to the attached schedule of prices, and to value; other arms and parts of arms according to val-I have also been requested to purchase old scrap iron, whether cast or wrought, and of all weights, for which I will pay for the former 1 cents per pound; for the latter, 4 cents.

W. S. ASHE.

April 3d, 1862. [GOVERNOR CLARK'S PROCLAMATION.] STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, April 15, 1862.

BY AN ADVERTISEMENT in the public papers, signed W. S. Ashe, you are informed that he will appoint and send agents, through every county in the State, to borrow, purchase and if necessary to impress, all arms now in the

declared policy of the Government, which makes it the duty tizen to keep and bear arms, and protects the

arms of the militia even from execution for debt.

But while I notify you that these agents have no lawful authority to seize your private arms and you will be pro-tected in preserving the means of self-defence, I must also enjoin upon you in this emergency, as an act of the highest patriotism and duty, that you should discover to the proper State authorities all public arms, muskets or rifles within your knowledge, and of selling to the State all the arms, the property of individuals, which can be spared.

know can be taken for public use, though not without construction of a law can its operation be fairly stretched to include bounds not covered by its reason. The WE publish to day such dispatches as have been reed to include bounds not covered by its reason. The of shomission should be entertained. There are other ed, and its work is complete. But, says the croaker, we ceived, bad as is the news they bring. We do not bereason of any legal or constitutional provision covering things upon which the blockade is put, and we trust lost so many guns and men. We answer that it was arms has reference to their employment as means of defence, and defence, in times of invasion, means especially public defence. As to arms not actually so employed perfectly candid with our readers, and to hold nothing or directly contemplated to be so employed, it is evident perfectly candid with our readers, and to hold nothing back that does not tend to give information. Having given the news in its worst phase, we would say in addition, that although it may be all so, yet the fall of New under the denomination of private property, which shall was sent to the press direct from New Orleans, stating made. There is no sanctity about a gun, simply as a the effect upon the health of the Southern people from and adding that the operators expected soon to leave. attaches to it, and if there be guns to the amount of 20. This dispatch was not delivered, and of course we would | 000 lying useless, which the owners will neither give, lend, nor sell, so that they may be made useful for the public defense at a time when the life and existence of the country is threatened, who shall say that those seems to take things for granted that the last direct dis- charged by the people with the defense of their patch does not. All that we can now do is to wait with lives and liberties, have not the right, in the last resort. to take these private arms for public use, or that it is What we candidly think is, that the Crescent City is not their duty to do so? Other property has over and over again been seized, in the last resort, by all govern. ments carrying on war-by the United States govern. ment,-by the Confederate government,-by the British government. Arms lying useless, simply held as prop erty, are liable to be taken for public use like other prop. state that the new iron-clad Confederate Steamer Loui- erty. We do not know that there are twenty thousand siana went out for the first time on Monday last. She guns lying useless in the State, but no doubt there are

But the great difficulty seems to turn upon the use of regard, but the people of New Orleans were unwilling to the word "impress." Voluntary action of all kind is part with her at so critical a juncture, and hence the much the most pleasant to our feelings, but neither in Louisiana was detained. What she has done or may peace or war is any government carried on upon the voluntary system. We must pay taxes. We must give of our means; why not of our arms, where 'they are make a stand, and his sole reliance was not upon the equally necessary to the defense of our liberties? The forts. We think the telegraphers shared the panic which authorities. State or Confederate, come out and appeal pervaded the community and the last hurried words of to the patriotism of the people to bring forward their private arms, to help in fitting out soldiers to fight for the imperilled liberties of the country. What fol lows is what every one might have anticipated. The patriotic, the enthusiastic, those warm in the cause, in whose hands the retention of arms would be safe and desirable, are comparatively stripped, while the lukewarm, the unpatriotic, the disaffected, (and unfortunately there are some such,) retain their arms, to the endangerment of their patriotic neighbours, against whom they may be turned at any time when the advance of an have not heard, but believe, or at least hope, that they enemy decides the lukewarm or wavering to join with what appears to be the stronger side, or gives to the disaffected a chance to work out their treason. A di-There will occasionally happen things which we re- rect levy by law, according to fixed rules, is certainly gret, and about which, from their nature, we feel in safer, wiser, more just, and every way preferable to the clined to say as little as possible, believing in the ap- | present plan, of which all the benefits enure to the unplication to them of the maxim that "the least said the patriotic, while all the sacrifices are made by the patrisoonest mended." Of this nature is a quasi difference otic. Although it is evident that the resort to actual between Maj. Wm. S. Ashe, and Hon. H. T. Clark impressment was not at all, or very remotely contempla-Governor ex-officio of this State, arising out of appa- ted by Mr. Ashe, we really do not see anything quite so

all the arms now in the hands of private citizens of our has been felicitously and philosophically described as " a This matter has already been so much talked about State. The very idea would carry with it its own con- footless stocking, without a leg." Some obtuse persons through the papers that although, originally, we de- demnation. Every family in the country, especially in might think we meant by that last remark to go baresigned letting it pass sub silentio, we are convinced that the country of the Eastern counties, ought to have at our object in doing so is no longer attainable. We can least one gun. Our social system indicates this fact too want them to think with us, that it is better to bear al! relieve their sufferings! hardly, by remaining sllent, restrict its notoriety, while, plainly to admit of contradiction or require proof. It by noticing it, we may possibly say something that may would be wiser policy to give a gun to each family that them not. It is not only the best plan, but even in a have some little effect in counteracting any harm that has not one and cannot get it, than to take in any case it might possibly do, or any wrong impression to which the last and only gun from any house. Some fair and just rule of exemption being adopted, then we most cer-While we regret that the phraseology of Mr. Ashe's tainly think that the plan of collecting guns by positive hastily written card was not more carefully attended to, so rule of law is safer and better than that of making apas to deprive it of any offensive appearance and construct peals which tend, by disarming the most patriotic, to tion, we also regret that Governor Clark's counter pro. | eave them at a disadvantage as compared with the least clamation, when it did come out, appeared to bear upon | patriotic. We have not seen Mr. Ashe since the apits face some evidences of passion, which gave opportu- pearance of Governor Clark's proclamation, and but nity to some to say that Gov. " Clark was down upon once for about a minute since his own card was publish-Ashe," and others again to say that Governor "Clark ed. but we know from others that he had no notion of was out against the Confederate Government," neither taking or even knowingly accepting the last gun beof which things do we believe to be true, at the same longing to any family and necessary for its defense.time we feel assured that such expressions have been All beyond this one gun to a family may generally be

A very intelligent Bladen County correspondent, in a letter of the 17th inst, already published in the Journal even the appearance of antagonism between two gentle- over the signature of O., speaking of this exemption of

"It may be argued that if the exemption is made as I propose, that the President's object would be frustratedthis I think would by no means be the case, for I know in this immediate vicinity one man who has in his possession four rifles, two muskets and two shot guns, besides a repeater and a single pistol. He can spare several guns, and nany men have two or more, whilst there are others, three of whom I know around me, have only one good double gun each, and I heard two of those men tell an agent a few days ago that those guns could not be bought, or easily impressed; they are men of large families, property, influence, and undoubted patriotism, who have done and are et doing all they can for the good of our Southern Re-

To all this, no doubt, Mr. Ashe would fully agree .-It is to the unqualified use of the word "all" in the first sentence of Mr. Ashe's advertisement, that we refer In order to a full understanding of the whole matter, with regret. We feel confident that the words, as they stand, could not have expressed Mr. Ashe's meaning .-So far as the use of the word "impress" goes, we do Things are impressed by nations at war, every-day, when the emergency calls for it. The Confederacy is at war: the whole military and naval establishment of North Carolina has been turned over to the Confederate government. It is the Confederacy and not the State that is carrying on the war. Is it an usurpation then, for the party charged with the carrying on of the military operations of the Confederacy to use the war power of impressment for war purposes? We simply ask the

Our conclusions then are-First, that the language of at least the first sentence of Mr. Ashe's card is unto borrow, purchase, or, if necessary, impress arms; but in the meantime let me entreat all true patriots to send in fortunate, and it is equally unfortunate that Gov. Clark all of their muskets, rifles and double-barrel shot guns should have taken it up by grave proclamation, while the usual channels of intercourse were open between Gov. draw on me for the amount necessary.

Clark and Mr. Ashe personally, and between the State
For good rifles and muskets, \$13 and \$20 each, according and Confederate governments officially, and everything might have been explained, modified and arranged promptly and satisfactorily without any handle being given for misconstruction or misrepresentation, which may do harm, and cannot do good. Of course this will not apply, if Governor Clark did take other means before issuing his 'proclamation, of which we have not heard. Second, that although impressment of anything is an unpleasant necessity, still, under proper regulation, defining what the law will consider "idle" arms able to be spared, it is upon the whole safer and better than to depend upon the voluntary call heretofore depended upon. Any attempt to seize the arms of our citizens is directly For this we have assigned our reasons. Third, that variance with the Constitution; and in opposition to the among the arms to be taken one good gun for each family ought not to be included. Fourth, that the Convention having turned everything over to the Confederacy, we do not see wherein exists the great usurpation of the war-making and war-carrying-on power in exercising the resulting power of impressing property for A small thing indeed, when the aggregate of a campaign that purpose, including arms legally considered " idle.',

THERE are a good many useful and comfortable things at Forts Pillow and Randoloh compensation. The right to keep and bear arms is cer- of which the war and the blockade have for the time and Johnston made a jun tainly a constitutional right, founded upon the necessi- being deprived the people of the South, and the want of ty of so doing, as a means of self-defence. But by no which is felt, as is reasonable that it should be felt, but blow not so upreasonably as that for their sake any thought of enemission should be entertained. There are other It accomplished far more than was may stay put, we mean especially patent medicines and intoxicating beverages, and we don't know which has placed there. The loss of the guns was a part of the tions out of which sundry quacks build up collossal, with 500 guns and 10,000 men than to have lost the fortunes, and out of the fortunes build up " palatial" not be taken for public use without compensation, but residences among the aristocracy of the codfish-barrel which, of course, can be taken, due compensation being and the pill-box. We have no doubt of the fact that gun. It is only as a weapon of defence that this character the stoppage of these abomidable decoctions and compounds is already very cheering and beneficial.

As for the blockade on the "sperits" that is self-imosed, or at any rate, it has been brought about very remotely, if at all, by the blockade maintained by the foe, for it must be confessed that every country neighborhood South was beginning to do its part towards illustrating the capacity of the Confederacy to rival Cincinnati or St. Louis in the production of as much and as mean, liquor as the world could afford, but in price the effects of the outside blockade were seen in getting the domestic tot-gut of a day old up to a dollar and a half a gallon, while just as certain death could be got " out West " for fifteen or twenty cents.

The world is becoming hor coathic, for who could afford to cure sick negroes of the chills with quinine at ten dollars an ounce? We know one gnaried old pusson" that could swallow his head off at that rate before his first shake was "bruck." Likewise coffee, whereof one grain is ground up with two bushels of parched rve to make the pure article sent fresh from Richmond mills, is beginning to be used very homepathically also. The spring fashions are also somewhat blockaded, and Flora McFlimsey's last bulletin has not eached these benighted regions, where the only hoops shortly will be war-whoops. This is painful, but it will be some consolation to those who have "nothing to wear," to find that there are others in the same situa-

Cobblers and slings, those refreshing potations, will be unknown this Summer, and unmissed. If there be ice mint looks green, and julers have been swallowed with out producing much pain. But pshaw! cobblers, slings and so forth! What are cobblers good for but to save our scles, or slings except to throw pebbles at the Northern Goliahs. And mint! What is any sort of mint good for when there is nothing to coin?

And the gout, there is a great cure for the gout all around, a homeopathic cure for the gout. A cure by very small doses. Similia similibus curantur. Every man with sore toes treads on every other man's sore toes, and between this curative process and the enforced virtue of abstinence, the thing works all right

Corns! Who would have corns? Corns are the result of tight shoes-high heeled French boots, and other fashionable abominations. We shall soon get clear of the effects, now that we are pretty near through with Mr. Ashe surely could not have dreamed of collecting the cause. We shall wear moccasins, or perhaps what when emphatically, they the cause. We shall wear moccasins, or perhaps what when emphatically, they "Count time by heart throbs, footed. We can't keep people from thinking. trifling privations good-humoredly, as though bearing selfish point of view it is much the wisest.

Some of our cotemporaries have very naturally doubted the authenticity of a long conversation reported by correspondent of the Mobile Register and Savannah Republican as having taken place between General Beauregard and General Prentiss, when the latter, as a prisoner was brought before the former.

It is hardly probable that any such protracted dialogue took place as is reported. It is not natural. It looks too much like a scene cut and dried before hand, or made up afterwards. But there is still something in it, no doubt. We yesterday saw a gentleman who had battle field of Shiloh. left Mobile on last Friday morning. General Prentiss was at Mobile as a prisoner on parole, within certain bounds, we suppose. General Prentiss had in Mobile expressed very freely the opinions attributed to him in the conversation he is said to have had with General Beauregard. Prentiss talked about the Confederates being too slow. Ought to have gone on to Washington after the battle of Manassas, and so forth. Perhaps this view is correct, but there is one thing certain. There is not in the country a more malignant enemy to the South than this same Prentiss, and his motive in thus pointing out real or supposed mistakes of the Confederate authorities, is evidently to weaken the confidence of the Southern people in their government-to stir up opposition and create discontent. Papers which make a fuss over Prentiss's remarks, or which keep them standing as mottoes, are doing just what he desires to be done .-They are helping him to disseminate the poison of discontent, of doubt and of disaffection, though of course with totally different motives from those by which he

is influenced. SPECIAL MEMPHIS DESPATCHES of the 20th instant, to the Savannah Republican, state that "late accounts from Missouri say that General Seigle died of Pneumonia, at Keitsville, some days ago." If this be correct, especially as to the place of Seigle's death, then it would appear as though the Federal and Confederate armies in the south west maintained nearly the same ground he loved in the world but his mother was now gonethat they occupied shortly after the Battle of Pea

The Louisville, Ky., papers admit that General Buel arrived at the Tennessee River on the Sunday evening night, and that the whole were engaged in the fight on Monday. That Buel had brought up all his reserves on Monday, appears to be confirmed by the fact that reinforcements are being drawn from all other points. Fremont being reported as on his way with all the forces Federal forces at New Madrid have abandoued that

Federal army in that quarter. The Federal troops at Nashville are suffering much from sickness, there being nine thousand unfit for duty. The report that four thousand Kentucky troops had account of Lincoln's proclamation, seems to be pretty well authenticated; the re-capture of Nashville, by our moving their sick and stores from the city.

The Lynchburg Republican holds the following language in speaking of the surrender of this post. The Republican states correctly the views and expectations with which the Island was fortified, occupied and defended. The loss of the guns was nothing so enormous. The following incident which I have from a Captain in

The loss of the Island, therefore, is just nothing at all

In connection with or subsequent to the passage of the act known as the Conscription Act, the following uninjured prisoners in the enemy's possession is probawas passed, having reference, we presume, to troops in bly not more than three hundred the service of the several States:

"That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to accept the services of any companies, squadrons, batteries or regiments which have been organized and are to within musket shot of them, and describe their connow in service under the authority of any of the States fusion to have been immense. They were huddled to of the Confederacy, and which may be tendered by the as best they could on board their transports. The pre-Governors of said States, with an organization conforming to the act of March sixth, A. D., 1861, to provide were doubtless the prudential considerations which pre-for the public defence. (vented this step, and probably it is as well that no adfor the public defence.

WE have a rumor this morning from Fort Macon. appears to be pretty certain that the Fort is not taken. tory, and on the second a moral one. We The rumour adds that Col. White has been able to makes its appearance within range. Also that the enemy had for the time ceased firing, and there was only an occasional gun from the Fort when they made any vance at all, they must leave the water courses, and move or showed themselves near enough.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

CORINTH, (Thursday,) April 10, 1862. No reality in the entire range of human experience an be more grandly solemn than to stand on a battle field and gaze around upon the bloody picture of mangled, dying and dead humanity, which the red band left The sounds of strife have been hushed; the ground no longer trembles under the tramp of legions, and the air has ceased to vibrate with the rolling of or three miles, but they generally manage to see some-musketry, the thunder of artillery, and the wild shouts thing of John Morgan about that time and leave. musketry, the thunder of artillery, and the wild shouts of men. Naught disturbs the silence of the spot save the whispering of the leaves, the carolling of the birds, anywhere, let it be kept for the sick and wounded. Yet and the subdued voices of friends searching for the dead, mingled with the moans of the wounded and their plead-

before the bodies over which you may have carelessly their valuable personal identities. They are made and read lessons whose imprint will never leave your the thigh joints, being supported by adjustable bands been forever stilled; lips with which you have been wont them, taken from the body of an officer, had a dent in ed towards the cold sky, and faces are pallid with the the life of the wearer was reserved to be sacrificed to an thickened and dried upon their persons, and passing by, drawback to the Yankees when they run. Probably the pitiful glances follow you as if they silently implored the next invention will be a bomb and bullet-proof belinet, The ground is cold and wet, yet there they lie, unable of our soldiers put on the shield to which I have referfor the arrival of the comrades who are to remove them with all his strength, but it produced no more effect, to the hospita's. It is one of those periods of existence, except to bend the bar, than if the blow had been aimed

Not by figures on the dial.

We weep under this burden of agony, and pray for death to Ah! if those who ruthlessly make war could stand

upon the battle-field and see its results, long would they hesitate before they placed human life in the balance to weigh against the accomplishment of their designs. As I have already informed you, the theatre of the

recent conflict cannot be less than three or four miles in extent. Over the entire area the victims were scattered by thousands, here and there where the struggle was desperate, lying almost in piles, so that you could step from one body to the other. The ground is covered with the limbs of trees and bushes that have been shot away, while great clots of blood frequently mark the spot where some unfortunate soldier has poured out his life's libation in a torrent. The earth is ploughed up by the wheels of artillery, the hoofs of horses, and the footsteps of men, and the debris of the fight-muskets, canteens, haversacks, and useless booty, are visible on every side. Imagination only can fill up these rude outlines of the

Turn your thoughts yet a little farther, and count if you can, the hearts broken, the tears wept, the homes made desolate, the garbs of mourning, and brows of sad-God that this unholy crusade upon our affections and our hearth-stones may come to a speedy end.

One of the most touching sights I have seen during his war came under my observation this morning. The remains of a young lad of fifteen, who had fallen in the fight of Monday, were brought to Corinth to be placed in a coffin and forwarded to his home in Louisiana. He was a fair-haired, handsome boy, with features so delicate and beautifully rounded that, but for the stamp of manliness upon them, they might have been taken for those of a girl. They seemed to be the shrine and type of every noble trait in human nature. He had fallen, pierced by a ball in the breast:

"He slept where blood had been poured like rain, Another field before him, And he slept as calm as his mother's eyes Were sweetly watching o'er him.

The corpse was accompanied by a brother by whose side he had fallen, and, as the comrades around were preparing to put it in a coffin, the poor bereaved young nan threw himself upon the body, and wept as if his heart would break. He told us, who stood around, that the little fellow was an only brother to whom he had been attached with almost a woman's devotion; that he had refused to be seperated from him, and, young as be was in years, felt it to be a conscientious duty to lend even his feeble arm to his country. His widowed mother had bidden them both "God-speed" on their journey but a few weeks before, and now her soul was to be torn again by an affliction more terrible than the first. All

his noble, gentle, generous, lion-hearted little brother .-He became almost frantic in his grief. He wanted to die himself. No! he would live to avenge his death, and throwing himself upon the lifeless form, he sobbed and meaned in the agony of his heart. Then, with a voice almost inaudible from emotion, he tried to pray. of the battle, and crossed the river with his forces that He prayed for his mother—that she might have strength to bear up under her sorrow; for his sainted brother. and for himself that he might be spared to go through this trial, and avenge the death stroke that had made his home desolate.

We endeavored to draw him away, but instead of yielding to the gentle persuasions, he convulsively threw from Eastern Kentucky, while it is believed that the his arms around the dead boy, pressed a kiss upon the cold lips, and then nature gave way, and he fainted, There was not a dry eye in the little company that lookplace and gone round up the Tennessee to reinforce the ed upon the scene, and I doubt if its memory will ever be obliterated from the mind of any individual by whom

I saw two more brothers in the office of the Tishomngo House, which has been appropriated to hospital uses. One was wounded in the leg and had undergone quit the Federal army and gone home in disgust, on amputation. The other was sitting by the side of the rude cot on which his brother lay, and there, for hours, he quietly held the mutilated limb, and watched him as troops, is not, although the Federals are reported to be great tears now and then stole down his bronzed face at the thought of the affliction and danger consequent upon

dreds in the fight, and every one from whom I have heard, has acted like a hero. The majority of them are from Arkansas, Kentucky, and Tennessee, but many are likewise to be found in the ranks of other States .have seen some fifteen or twenty of these wounded .one of the Kentucky regiments, concerning a lad under

his command, will illustrate the spirit to which I allude. Though he had volunteered, the youngster was deemthe property of individuals, which can be spared.

The Colonels of the several regiments of militia will act as agents for the State, and will notify me whenever any and arms are delivered or offered to them—their prompt and earnest attention is called to the execution of this or der.

All impressment of arms, or indeed of any kind of property, is an invidious exercise of power which may property, is an invidious exercise of power which may agmentines become necessary; but private property we as agents for the State.

Chatham Rahroad.—At a meeting of the Stock-holders of this Island seems to be regarded by croak-groups as used as agents to the parents that they should procure as substitute. This was accordingly done, and the latter to one stop or care to think. Island No. 10 was never and not stop or care to think. Island No. 10 was never intended as anything but a temporary position. It was fortified for no purpose but to keep back the enemy for a short time while we were perfecting our arrangements of the dashed not only into the thickest charges, but always managed to keep far ahead of his companions. On one occasion he left the regiment three or property, is an invidious exercise of power which may agmentione become necessary; but private property we

done the greater amount of harm. They are about price we had to pay for holding the position, which it was absolutely essential should be held. What is the and fifty of our wounded upon the field, who were too have accordingly been captured by the Federals. Corwith 500 guns and 10,000 men than to have lost the immense advantage which holding the position had given. Breckenridge and the Federal commander, and it has been agreed that as we likewise have a considerable number of the Federal wounded, they shall, on their recovery, be exchanged man for man. Our number of

> I was informed to day by an officer high in command, that bad we pursued the Federals to the river brink on Sunday night, we might have bagged thousands more. Major Gilmer, of the Engineers, and a party rode down sence of the gunboats and the desire to economise life vance was made

I am more than ever satisfied that on both days we It is vague, and we give it for what it is worth. It obtained a victory—on the first a decided physical viconly captured three or four thousand prisoners, includng a General, a large amount of artillery, fifteen thouprevent the enemy from erecting any batteries near sand stand of arms, all their transportation wagons, and enough to the Fort to be dangerous to it, as he sweeps destroyed a considerable portion of their tents, clothing, the banks with his guns, and fires on every craft that and personal effects, but we have demoralized the Fede ral army, blighted the prestige of invincibility with which they came into the fight, and have caused a concentration of the enemy in front of us, where if they adstand upon an equal footing with ourselves. Nothing but the intervention of their diabolical gunboats and the river Tennessee prevented a complete route, and if they will only afford us an opportunity to try their mettle without these adjuncts, they will speedily learn that Beauregard and his army are a match for all the troops

that are likely to be brought against us. The enemy still remain where we put them-upon the river bank, and perhaps a small portion of the field. Occasionally their reconnoitering parties come out two Their fight with Morgan and Forrest, referred to in my last letter, taught them a lesson which they will probably not forget.

Among the trophies of the battle I have seen are some of the Federal shields with which the courageous The excitement of the battle has passed away, and officers and men, who can afford it, are wont to envelope trodden a few hours before, you now bend in reverence steel, and completely cover the body from the neck to memory. Hearts buoyant with hope and fervor have which pass over the shoulders like suspenders. One of to commune, are parted in death; eyes that have looked it, made by a minnie bullet, deep enough to embrace the familiarly into your own, now dim and glassy, are turn- head of your thumb, yet the metal was not pierced, and thastly marble of the grave upon them. The blood still uncharitable bullet in the head. Their weight is lows from the unstaunched wounds of the living, or has thoroughly inconvenient, and must prove a terrible sistance which it is not in your power to render. | and possibly a complete personal masked battery. One to move, waiting, while minutes seem to drag into hours, red, and allowed another to strike him with an iron bar at a solid rock. They are undoubtedly a great invention-for cowards.

And now these poor fellows shudder and groan with 10ths of our army are now wearing Federal hats and Of other trophies we have an abundance. Fully 9. anguish at the rough manipulations of those who have overcoats, and look like very aristocratic Yankees, but woe to them if they should show themselves during fight. They would be killed by our own people without a scruple of deliberation. Needle books, hair oil, pots of preserves and jellies, handkerchiefs, daguerreotypes letters, watches and Federal money, are floating about on the curious wave of camp life in abundance, and many of our men have added really valuable acquisitions to their heretofore limited stock of luxuries. Much more might have been supplied to the army could it have been been brought away, but this being impossible the plunder was consigned to the inexorable flames. Many of the officers' trunks were found packed with the finest of clothes, as if they had come to stay, and expected to make a brilliant dash in the streets of some of our

cities. How they must have been disappointed! Speaking of trunks, some appreciative rascal has been inkind enough to relieve me of every article pertaining to my integumentary welfare that. I own, including porrowed portmanteau. This makes the third time that I have suffered a wholesale landslide of my earthly possessions within the last four months, and I begin to feel very much like Adam when he wore only one suit of clothes. If they have been taken by accident won't somebody send them back? If designedly, will the thiel allow his benevolence to stretch sufficiently far to communicate the terms on which he is willing to make an PERSONNE.

The Exemption Rill. As a matter of general information, we lay before our

readers a copy of the bill passed by Congress just before its adjournment, entitled "an act to exempt certain per-sons from enrollment for service in the armies of the Con-The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all persons who shall be held to be unfit for mil-

itary service under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War—all in the service or employ of the Confederate States—all judicial and executive officers of the Confederate States—all judicial and executive officers of the Confederate or State Governments—the members of both Houses of Congress and the Legislatures of the several States and their respective officers—all clerks of the officers of the State and Confederate Governments allowed by law—all engaged in carrying the mails—all ferrymen on post routes—all pilots and persons engaged in the previous carriers. -all pilots and persons engaged in the marine service or river and railroad routes of transportation—telegraphic op-erators and ministers of religion in the regular discharge of ministerial duties—all engaged in working iron mines, fur-naces, and foundries—all journeymen printers actually employed in printing newspapers—all presidents and profes-ors of colleges and academies, and all teachers having as many as twenty scholars—superintendents of the public hospitals, lunatic asylums, and the regular nurses and at tendants therein, and the teachers employed in the institu-tions for the deaf and dumb, and blind—in each apothecary store now established and doing business, one apothecary in good standing, who is a practical druggist—superintendents and operatives in wool and cotton factories who may be exempted by the Secretary of War, shall be, and are hereby exempted from military service in the armies of the

ANOTHER COMPANY OFF .- Another company, num bering 82 men, left this place for Wilmington, about 3 o'clock on Monday last. Before leaving, A. A. McKethan. Esq. furnished them a sumptuous dinner and presented each man with an oil cloth cape. The officers are. Capt Hector McKethan; 1st Lieut. Geo. Sloan 2nd Lieut. Jos. A. McArthur; 3rd Lieut. Wm. W. McKenzie. The Captain and 1st and 2nd Lieutenants were in the first regiment during its service on the at every breath assuring them that the victory was Peninsula .- Fayetteville Presbyterian.

planting, it may be well, in the general scarcity of oils. o inform farmers and planters that sunflower seed makes an oil useful for many purposes, and is an admirable substitute for olive oil for table use. It is easy to cultivate and yields abundant seed.

From the Biblical Recorder, 23d inst.

When it was known that the War Department needed metal for making cannon, the churches all over the Confederacy, tendered their bells. The unanimity with which this movement has been made, demonstrates the noble patriotism of Southern christians and their settled determination to make any sacrifice in order to secure our independence. It seems, however, that the governhe slept, nursing him as tenderly as a woman, while ment does not expect or desire that the church bells shall be given up, as the following letter will show :

> Bell to the Confederate States was duly received by me the house and retreated, when the enemy concentrate at Wilmington.

I could not then reply, as I desired, having received no instructions from the Government in regard to such to have been killed-(name not known)-one had kind tenders. Now, with thanks, I beg leave to decline the noble

and patriotic contribution, as it is not desired to deprive

faithful followers of the Gospel. But, if the exigencies of the service should require cer who was encouraging his men. such a sacrifice, the Government will be glad to avail Our loss is one supposed to be killed, and eight

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## BY TELEGRAPH.

RICHMOND, April 24th, 1862. Col. Crocker and Major Cassidey, of the 93d New York Regiment, and a private of the 5th Wisconsin Regiment,

aptured near Yorktown, arrived here to-day. There is no signs of a battle on the Peninsula. Nothing urther from Fredericksburg or the Blue Ridge Valley. FROM THE NORTH—LOSS AT FORT-PULASKI\_THE CAPTURE OF FORT CRAIG CONTRADICTED—FROM NEWBERN.

RICHMOND, Va., April 25th, 1862.

New York dates to the 21st have been received. The Herald says that the news from Gen. Banks' department reports that the rebels have left Harrisonburg for Gordonsville, Va.

A letter from Fortress Monroe says that the whole number of Federals killed in the fight at Lee's Mills was thirty. two, and wounded ninety.

A dispatch from been. Hunter, dated Fort Royal, April 10th, says that after thirty hours continuous firing, a practicable breach was made in Fort Pulaski, and preparations for storming the Fort were about to commence when the rebel flag was struck. We captured forty-seven guns. rebel flag was struck. We captured forty-seven guns, seven thousand shot and shells, and three hundred and sixty prisoners. One of our men was killed; none won.

The capture of Fort Craig by the Confederates is contra-dicted. Later advices say that Col. Canby has obtained a success over the rebels. The Federals had been reinforced

There has been an arrival from Newbern with dates to the 18th inst. Fort Macon has been thoroughly cut off. In being ascertained that the supply of provisions was short it was thought that no attack would be made on the Fort but wait to starve them out. Slight expectations prevailed that the rebels would attack Newbern, and fortification

RICHMOND, VA., April 25th, 1862. The city is excited to-day by adverse rumors from New Orleans. Nothing official has transpired except that there was severe fighting at the Forts yesterday. The silence of the telegraph causes the most painful suspense.

Nothing from the Peninsula. The expectations of a battle there are diminished. It is reported that the enemy is sending troops up the Rappahannock.

MOBILE, ALA , April 25th, 1862. MOBILE, ALA, April 25th, 1862.

The enemy passed Fort Jackson at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. When the news reached New Orleans the excitement was boundless. Martial law was put in full force, and business completely suspended. All cotton and steamboats excepting such as were necessary to transport coin, ammunition, etc., bade us good bye, saying that the enemy had appeared before the city, and this is the last we have from the Crescent City. This is all we know about affairs there, but will send particulars as soon as they can be had.

From the Raleigh State Journal, April 23d Second N. C. Cavalry .- Fight at Gillet's. After two days and nights spent with the pickets of the 2d Cavalry, many of whom were eye-witnesses of the occurrence, we are enabled to present our readers with the following brief account of the fight at John Gillet's. in the lower part of Jones county, between a detachment of the 2d Cavalry, Lieut. Col. W. G. Robbinson Commanding, and a pillaging party of the enemy, which

was furnished us by a participant in the fight and most of the facts of which we had corroborated by others: On Sunday, the 13th instant, Col. Robinson set out n quest of the enemy, who, he learned was perpetrating the most wanton and heartless excesses in Jones and Onslow counties. His commend consisted of the following companies and parts of companies : Capt. Bryant, 50 men; Capt. Strange, 50 men; Capt. Turner, 50 men; a detachment of Capt. Cole's 15 men, Lieut. King commanding; a detachment of Capt. Andrews, 13 men, Lt. Allison commanding; a detachment of Capt, Thomas', 52 men; Orderly Sg't Winsted commanding. and 4 men of Capt. Hays' company—the entire command consisting of about two hundred and six men.-The expedition started from a point which need not be mentioned, and proceeded in the direction which promised the greatest certainty of meeting with the enemy. When or how they came upon his tracks, is a matter of indifference, but those tracks were marked with desolation, and terror, and theft, and robbery. All that was valuable was packed in stolen wagons, which were drawn by stolen horses and hauled away. Ladies' dresses, children's shoes, pins and needles were deemed of sufficient value to constitute a part of his booty. On the Cavalry hastened, having already learned pretty ac two hundred; while by some it was estimated at one

hundred and twenty-five. Before starting, Col. Robinson had secured the services and co-operation of a prudent and reliable guide, who is as remarkable for his sound discretion and incorruptible patiotism as for his unassuming valor and gentlemanly deportment—we allude to Lieut. John Neth ercutt, Sheriff of Jones county. It was now late, about midnight-our Cavalry drew near to John Gillet's, and were met by a negro who informed them that the Yankees had his master in irons, and, with his family, had him confined in a room up stairs, and begged them to go to his relief. The enemy's force was known-not superior if equal to our cwn. The plan of the house and the grounds was clearly ascertained from their intelligent guide. The house was situated within a square field, which was enclosed by an ordinary rail fence, parallel with which, along the main road, ran a broad and deep ditch which was considered impassable as far as the avenue leading to the house. This ditch was continued beyond the avenue along the road, but was not regarded as offering any serious obstruction. Around the house and enclosing it from the field was a patent plank tence. The length of the avenue from the main road to the house our notes do not state, and whether it was fifty or one hundred and fifty yards, as told us by Lieut. Nethercutt, we cannot state with certainty.

Col. Robinson now consulted his officers and commu nicated his plan of attack. It had been ascertained that a sentinel was posted at the mouth of the avenue, whom it was resolved to capture if possible without shooting him or creating any alarm, but at all events to silence him. Two men were sent forward for this purpose, and finding it impossible to secure him otherwise, he was shot down. At the report of the gun by which the sentinel was killed, Col. Robinson at the head of his men charged down the road in lines parallel to the house and then up the avenue, Captains Bryan and Cole's squad charging up to the fence in front, and Col. Robinson dashing to the left and calling on his men to follow him. Here Capt. Bryant's and Cole's men acted with the utmost coolness and bravery, firing into the windows, yard, and wherever a Yankee could be seen. Lieut. Blassingame imitating the bravery of his gallant Capt., Bryant cheered on his men and acquitted him-

At this stage of the action it was announced that the Yankees were running towards the swamp, and Co Robinson ordered the men nearest him (Cole's squad) to charge down the road and intercept the fugitives, b instantly recalled them. The enemy were now pouring a pretty hot fire upon our men in the avenue and road which produced temporary confusion, and they hesitated to charge. In an instant the Colonel was again among them, cheering and rallying his men, and, putting himself at their head, his well known noble voice rang throughout the line, "come on my brave fellows; follow me." On dashed the Colonel, followed by men who were willing to die by his side, or with him share the glories of a victory. They charged up the avenue, and around the house to the left and rear. The Colonel still cheering on his men and urging them to the attack theirs, swept to the pailings and shot down an enemy.-Rushing further on, and still shouting words of encour agement in the ears of all who followed him, he levelled his revolver at another Yankee, but failed to kill him and who, taking advantage of his position, shot the brave Colonel, who, with pistol leveled, and still should ing "follow me, my men," fell from his horse. Words are unavailing. A braver man than Col. Robinson never fell in battle. When this sad loss fell upon us, our troops without a leader followed the senior Captain, Strange, from the field, who instantly ordered a !

In the meantime, when the Colonel charged around the house from the left, seeing the necessity of surroun ding the house and charging on the right, thereby directing the enemy and dividing his fire, Serg't Co cried out tear down the fence on the right, which being done, he leaped the ditch and fence, calling on the met to follow, and charged the house on the right. Havin charged near the house, he looked back for support and their whole fire on the small squad of eight, including Lieuts. Graham and Moore. Of these one is suppose killed under him. Among others whose conduct entitles them to honorable mention, are Corporal Ozment the Churches of those dear instruments whose sweet of Captain Cole's company, from Guilford, private tones have, for ages, called to divine worship those around the house with Col. Robinson and killed an office of the Gospel.

> nine-some say thirteen or fourteen-wounded. six or eight horses killed or disabled. The loss of the enemy could not be ascertained, but the officer who visited Mr. Gillet's house on Monday, in search of Col.
>
> Robinson, reports that all the rooms in the house except that wherein Mr. Gillet and family were confined, were covered with blood and the Yankees were busily occupied all night attending to the wounded.